

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED

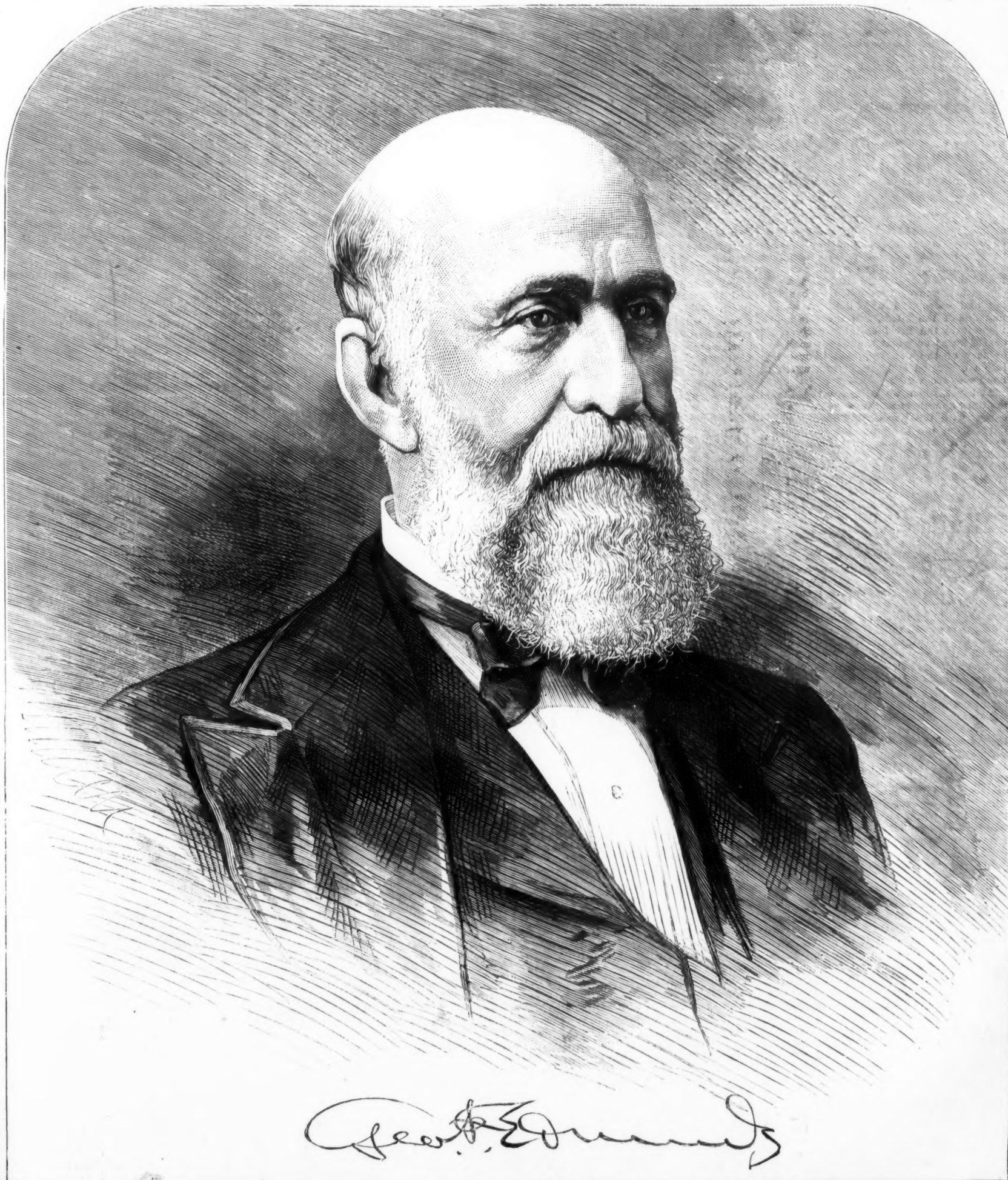


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NO. 8.—HON. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM VERMONT.

GALLERY OF POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—SEE PAGE 222.



FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,

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NOTICE.

FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE,  
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NEW YORK, January 17th, 1880.

Under the assignment, and with the assent of Mrs. Miriam F. Leslie, the widow of Frank Leslie, and his sole legatee under his will, the publications of the House will be continued as heretofore under the management of the undersigned.

All communications should be addressed to 67 Park Place, or to P. O. Box 4121, New York City, N. Y.

I. W. ENGLAND, Assignee.

THE NEXT ISSUE OF FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS-  
PAPER will be accompanied with a supplement, and will contain illustrations of the Millers' International Convention at Cincinnati, of the preliminary scenes of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, of the Decoration Day observances in New York, etc.

Our illustrations of "The South in 1880" will be continued during the Summer, depicting Atlanta, Charleston, Augusta, Columbus, and other points of interest, and exhibiting especially the industrial features of Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and the Carolinas.

THE UNIT RULE.

THE New York Times has recently called the attention of its political friends to some grave defects in that part of the Republican organization which presides over the constitution of its national conventions held every four years for the selection of candidates for the two highest offices in the people's gift. The system of such nominating conventions dates from the days of "Jacksonism" in our Federal politics, and was originally devised for the avowed purpose of bringing the choice of candidates more nearly home to the business and bosoms of the people than had been common under the preceding dominion of the "Congressional Caucus." It was charged, moreover, that much of bargaining and corruption was incident to the methods of the latter, and the strain put upon it by the Presidential "scrub race" of 1824 was so great that the whole machinery of the Congressional Caucus fell into a confusion and wreck from which it has never recovered.

And yet when we compare the Presidential line which owed its selection to this caucus with the line of Presidents which dates from the beginning of the modern system, it is safe to say that the names of Jefferson, of Madison, of Monroe and of John Quincy Adams have nothing to fear from being placed in competition with their more modern successors in the Presidential office. And in point of intrigue, of *finesse* and of management, it is now painfully evident that the existing system is no improvement on the system which it superseded, with this element of danger super-added—that the members of a National Convention act with a much less vivid and tangible sense of personal responsibility than did the members of a Congressional Caucus. The members of the old Congressional Caucus had this at least to be said in favor of the prerogative which they assumed—that they were the *élite* of their party in the nation, and that they could always be held by their constituents to a rigid responsibility for the selections they might make; while the members of a national nominating convention come like shadows, and like shadows depart after their work has been ended.

And instead of bringing the choice of a Presidential candidate more directly home to the people, the modern system has come of late years to be worked by managers who studiously devise ways and means for the suppression of any political sentiment, within their own party, which is antagonistic to the dynastic schemes they have elected to favor.

Prominent among these devices for the suppression of a free and a proportional representation of political sentiment is "the unit rule," according to which the delegates appointed by a State convention to participate in a national convention may be bound to vote as an unit in obedience to the instructions of the State convention. In this way the wishes and preferences of large masses of voters are entirely overwhelmed by the vote of a small majority, and the national convention, instead of being a reflex and representative of the real composite sense of the party, becomes the reflex and representative of the slightly dominant preference which has prevailed, it may be, by the arts of trickery and coercion, in a few of the most populous and influential States. That such is the working of "the unit rule," and that it was devised for the purpose of forestalling a given result, is apparent to all who have watched the proceedings of the Republican State Conventions in Pennsylvania, in New York and elsewhere—indeed, wherever the "Third Term managers" have felt that it was in their power to accomplish by the coercive force of a resolution what they could

not hope to accomplish by the free and unfettered expression of public sentiment.

In this way the political centre of gravity within the Republican organization has been violently wrested from its true and natural position, and has been placed in the hands of a few adroit manipulators of the political machine. And all this has been done in the face of the precedent set by the last nominating convention of the Republican Party, which expressly voted to release certain members of the Pennsylvania delegation from the obligation with which the State convention had endeavored to bind them.

And the injustice of "the unit rule" is exceeded by its futility. Invented for the purpose of solidifying the Grant sentiment in the Republican ranks, it has proved the fruitful source of sects and schisms, of reactions and defections. As the old Congressional Caucus broke down under the strain put upon it by the political hurly-burly of 1824, it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the wreck and debris of the present political machinery will be removed for repairs. The present method has come to minimize the share which the people should legitimately take in the selection of the nation's Chief Magistrate, and the mournful prophecy of Mr. Jefferson, that the President of the United States, considered in the mode of his election, "would be a poor edition of a Polish King," has received more confirmation than it is pleasant to contemplate. Our Presidential "campaigns" illustrate the strategy and ferocity of actual warfare, without its generosity, and without its chivalry. The nobility of Poland electing a king in the open air, seated in the saddle and with arms in their hands, were scarcely a more tumultuous body than the members of a modern national convention, with its belligerent clansmen following the beck of some feudal chieftain.

We have reason to tremble for the stability as well as the beauty of our political system in the presence of such disorders. For the strength of any system is always equal to the strength of its weakest part, and the part of our system is weakness itself. What should be the highest exercise of the intelligent choice of a great and magnanimous people has come to be a mere scramble for place and spoils, in which the victory is won not by the most deserving, but by the most impudent and the most grasping.

DECORATION DAY.

DECORATION DAY, sacred to the memory of the dead who died for the Republic, comes on apace. The indications are that it will be observed with unusual honors. The instinct of patriotism in the souls of the people impels them more and more, every year, to emphasize with conspicuous marks of appreciation the heroism and valor which welcomed wounds, disease and death for the nation's sake. Just as kindly nature has healed the scars of our rent and ghastly battle-fields, so sectional animosities and party hates are cooled with the lapse of years, and we are able to measure with judicial clearness the real value of the service which the wearers of the blue performed for their country and mankind, and our memorial tributes have all the greater meaning because they are offered soberly and in a deliberate persuasion of their justice, rather than under the impulse of frenzy and passion.

Decoration Day ought to be, and may be, the general Sabbath of the nation. Then, if ever, all animosities should be hushed, all old feuds forgotten, all jealousies and contentions silenced. The one lesson of the day should be, everywhere, that the maintenance of peace and fraternity is the supreme duty of all good citizens, and that gratitude for past deliverances should beget a closer unity and kinder forbearance in all the future. That was a beautiful incident, illustrative of the fraternal spirit which should characterize all our people, which happened the other day in Tennessee. General Joseph E. Johnson, a distinguished Confederate general, while on his way with a large escort of ex-Confederates to Nashville to witness the unvailing of the Jackson equestrian statue, passed through the National Cemetery of Murfreesboro. As the train reached the sacred limits, the Confederates uncovered, and the band struck up a dirge, in token of respect to the Union dead. It was the tribute of brave men to the memory of others no less brave; but it was more than this: it was an expression of the growing and deepening sentiment of brotherhood in the hearts of the true men of all sections and all parties—a proof that we are outgrowing the hates of the past and falling into line, elbow touching elbow, as one people, having a common country and a common destiny.

We cannot recall the dead. No drum-beat can awaken them out of their sleep. No bugle-call can ever summon them again to the serried ranks from which they fell out. But, strewing their graves with flowers, we may at least emulate their patriotism, and faithfully carry forward to coming generations the principles and the ideas for

which they died. Profiting by their example, we may make our lives, as were theirs, grand and noble in their allegiance to duty, and so prove ourselves worthy to enjoy the blessings and the opportunities which their royal sacrifice secured to us and our children.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

THE scheme to give Congress absolute control over the electoral system to the country should be stoutly resisted. To permit that body to become the sole judge of the qualifications and acts of State electors, and to exercise the power of rejecting the votes of any or all of them, as contemplated by Senator Morgan's Bill, is simply to sanction a violation of the Constitution and the overthrow of a well-defined right pertaining to the several States.

The Constitution is explicit in its details and free from all obscurities. Its language is never susceptible of double interpretation. In no one thing is it more definite than with reference to the method of electing the chief administrative officer of the country. It leaves nothing to Congress except to witness the opening of the certificates transmitted by the Electoral Colleges to the President of the Senate, and the counting of the votes by, or under the direction of, that officer.

The third paragraph of Section I, Article II, permits Congress to determine the time of choosing electors and the day on which such electors shall give their votes; but each State is made the sole arbiter of the qualifications of its electors, subject only to the following constitutional formula:

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector."

"The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted."

From first to last the matter of electors is made a State affair. Each State by and for itself must choose a certain number of electors, in the way and manner prescribed by its own legislative body. It is an exercise of sovereignty with which the organic law permits no interference. It is a right which cannot be infringed save through usurpation. The electors, when chosen, must meet in their own States and consummate the work assigned them by the Constitution. The two Houses, acting within the limits of the law, are permitted to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, but the States, individually, are to exercise full supervisory power over the elections, returns and qualifications of members of their Electoral Colleges. To maintain, then, that Congress may clothe itself, or a majority thereof, with power to decide all matters pertaining to the counting of the electoral votes of the States, and to reject such votes in whole or in part, is simply to promote a monstrous pretense. If the President were to disperse Congress at the point of the bayonet, the act would be no more of an usurpation than that contemplated by the Morgan Bill.

It is a noteworthy fact that the convention which framed the Constitution voted three several times—and once by a unanimous vote of all the States represented in that body—to make the President elective by the two Houses of Congress. Each time the vote was reconsidered and, after a four months' continuous session, it was finally decided to place the power of election with the States and thus prevent the Executive from becoming the mere creature of Congress.

So carefully did the convention choose to guard the electoral system against usurpation that it made the President of the Senate—Vice-President of the United States—sole guardian of the electoral certificates forwarded from the States. Furthermore, the Constitution declares that he, "the President of the Senate," the constitutionally appointed custodian of the returns, with the Senate and House of Representatives witnessing his action, shall open the certificates and declare their contents, or, in other words, announce the number of electoral votes of each State, and for whom cast. The work is purely ministerial and calls for no aid from Senators or Representatives. If there be no choice either of President or Vice-President, then each House, acting by itself, has a duty to perform. The Constitution determines that in that event—namely, if no candidate for these offices shall have received a majority of the votes set forth in the certificates—then the House shall choose a President and the Senate a Vice-President from among the candidates voted for by the States. The fact that such a duty may devolve upon them doubtless had weight with

the framers of the Constitution, and led them to confide the opening of certificates and the counting of votes to the President of the Senate.

It is scarcely possible that Congress will pass the Bill of Senator Morgan during the present session, but its very introduction should serve to put the American people on their guard, to the end that they may prevent legislation hostile to their rights and to the supreme law of the land.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

THE Queen's Speech, read at the opening of the British Parliament last week, proposes but few measures of legislation, but these are of real importance. They include a Bill relative to burials, the renewal of the Ballot Act, and Bills for giving more effectual protection to the occupiers of land against injury from ground game; for determining on just principles the liabilities of employers for accidents sustained by workmen, and for the extension of the borough franchise in Ireland. The Peace Preservation Act for Ireland will not be renewed. As to the foreign policy of the Government, the address says its present and chief aim will be to promote, in concert with the other powers of Europe, "the early and complete fulfillment of the treaty of Berlin with respect to effectual reforms and equal laws in Turkey, as well as such territorial questions as are not yet settled in conformity with the provisions of the treaty."

In discussing this part of the address in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said that the appointment of Mr. Goschen as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Porte was specifically designed to clear up the misapprehensions entertained by Turkey as to the attitude and purpose of Great Britain touching the literal execution of the Berlin Treaty. "The Government," Mr. Gladstone said, "viewed the Greek and Montenegrin questions as pressing. It was desirable to disabuse the minds of the Turkish people of the notion that England had a special, separate interest in the maintenance of Turkey. It was also desirable to remove from the mind of the Porte the idea that England was disposed to trespass upon their rights in Asia. All that the Government desired, he said, was to see the obligations of Turkey faithfully fulfilled. They had no desire to reduce the limits of Turkish territory in any direction."

There can be no doubt that the purpose here announced will be vigorously prosecuted. Mr. Goschen has already had interviews on the subject with the Premiers of France and Austria, and there is every reason to believe that Turkey will soon be summoned to give a categorical reply to the collective demands of representatives of the signatory powers. Among the measures which will probably be imposed on Turkey is the establishment of the International Administration Commission stipulated by the treaty. If Mr. Gladstone shall succeed in bringing the perfidious Turk to an honest performance of his obligations, or, failing in that, shall array against him the conscience and power of civilized Europe, he will, in one act, render a service to the cause of good government greater than Beaconsfield, with all his pomp and pretense of statesmanship, has ever, in a long lifetime, performed.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

THE meeting of the British Parliament is referred to elsewhere. The two appointments made by Mr. Gladstone that have drawn upon him the most severe criticism and abuse are those of the Marquis of Ripon as Viceroy of India and of Sir Charles Dilke as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The appointment of the Marquis of Ripon was a surprising one to most people. In the first place, every one believed that Lord Northbrook, the former Liberal Viceroy, would again be appointed; and, in the second place, the Marquis of Ripon is a convert to Roman Catholicism. It will be remembered that, according to English law, the Viceroy of Ireland cannot be a Catholic, and it was considered a maxim of unwritten law—something like our third term tradition—that the Viceroy of India, representing as he does the person of the Queen, must be a member of the State Church. So, when his appointment was announced, there was a general howl of dismay from the Anglicans and Nonconformists. A society calling itself the British Reformation Society drew up a series of resolutions objecting to his appointment, and quoted with considerable force Mr. Gladstone's own pamphlet against Vaticanism, in which he points out that no statesman being a good Catholic can be also a true patriot. Gladstone has gone to the trouble of writing an explanatory letter in which he says that he is convinced that the Marquis will allow nothing to interfere with the conscientious performance of his duty towards the Queen. Had the appointment been made before Mr. Gladstone's election for Midlothian, it is more than probable that it would have caused his defeat at the hands of the Scotch Nonconformists. The whole matter is curious as illustrating the feeling in England against Rome.

When the Marquis of Ripon joined the "Mother Church," it was in every way detrimental to his position, and he by his own act disqualified himself for high Government appointment. At the instance of the Church he



resigned his high Masonic position, but when called upon to join the Conservative ranks, he sternly refused, and would not allow any priestly dictation upon political subjects. As to his fitness for the post there cannot be the slightest doubt, for he is a man of considerable ability, and has been Secretary of State for India. London club gossip has it that the Queen approves of the appointment, not because of its propriety, but as an *amende honorable* for not having honored another Catholic, the Duke of Norfolk, by presenting his Duchess with a shawl upon her marriage, as is generally her wont.

The appointment of Sir Charles Dilke to the under Secretaryship of the Foreign Office also deserves a few words. Dilke is the son of a man who owed everything he had to the late Prince Consort. When, therefore, the present Baronet was first elected a Member of Parliament, and began his career by pitching into the Queen and her civil list, there was a general uproar. Mr. Gladstone gravely rebuked him, while the Conservative members of the House hooted and jeered. His advanced Liberal opinions were almost unanimously denounced, and he was relegated to the society of the Bradlaugh and Odgers. Since then, however, Sir Charles has pursued a most diplomatic course, and although always fearlessly advancing his own ideas, he has done so with so much tact that he has not alarmed the prejudices of the English people. As Under Secretary, Sir Charles will be the representative of the Foreign Office in the House of Commons, for Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary, is a member of the House of Peers.

In one of the clubs a gentleman lately offered to bet \$50,000 to \$2,500 that Dilke will be either Prime Minister or a leading statesman within five years, and he found no one willing to take the wager.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the Government came very near being defeated upon a clause in the Bill regulating public meetings. It was proposed by the Government that the police should be allowed to interfere in all meetings at which the chairman had allowed any remarks instigating to revolt, or armed demonstration, to be made. An amendment conferring this power upon the mayors, who have enjoyed it since 1790, would have been passed through a coalition of the right and the extreme left had not Gambetta, the President of the Chamber, suggested the recommittal of the clause. This saved the Ministry from defeat, but not without injuring the prestige of M. de Freycinet and necessitating the resignation of M. Lepère, the Minister of Justice.

M. Lemoine, the famous writer in the *Journal des Débats*, who was lately appointed Minister at Brussels, has thrown up his high office without a word of public excuse. It is said that at the last moment he became afraid that the gay routine of balls and dinners that he would be obliged to undergo in order to keep up the traditions of the diplomatic service, would ill suit his habits as a journalist and man of letters. It is rumored that Léon Say, the present French representative at London, may possibly resign, and that Lemoine will take his place.

The Ultramontane party in Germany is once more in arms. A great meeting was held at Dortmund, in Westphalia, and resolutions were passed urging the Catholic party in the Reichstag to bring in a Bill making the Government responsible for their acts and calling for the entire abrogation of the May laws. Delegates have been sent to Rome to consult upon the best course for future action, and the fight promises to be protracted and severe. Meantime, the presence of Prince Hohenlohe in the Foreign Office is beginning to make itself felt. His predecessor, Von Bülow, always supported the Emperor against Bismarck in Russian affairs. It was customary to "kneel under" in all things to Russia, and as long as that country was conciliated nothing was too servile. But Hohenlohe is a Bavarian, does not hold the docile Prussian views regarding Russia, and some very stringent measures are to be adopted in regard to Russian steamers in German waters. Hitherto the reciprocity on the frontier rivers was all on one side, the side of Russia, but now there is a better tone at the German Foreign Office.

The result of the elections in Italy is not yet fully known, but there has been a formidable reaction against the Cairoli ministry. The enormous majority that the ministry had in the last Parliament has dwindled down almost to nothing, and it is more than doubtful whether it can continue in power.

The health of the Pope is reported as not very good, and it is not surprising that this should be so after the extraordinary entertainment given in his honor some time ago by the Propaganda presided over by Cardinal Simcon. The programme consisted of a series of recitations in forty-nine European, Asiatic, and African languages, in each of which His Holiness was lauded. A native of Nova Scotia celebrated in Celtic verse the Restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland; Mr. Martin Kehoe, of the United States, recited a poem entitled, "Leo and Newman," in English; Mr. Fox, of Creggan, sang the "Restoration of St. John Lateran," in Irish, and Mr. William O'Reilly recited a poem in Italian, the subject of which was the Propaganda at the feet of the Pontiff. After this performance it is not to be wondered at that His Holiness should feel unwell and wish for change of air.

The varnishing-day at the Paris Salon will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present. All the fashion, the talent and the notoriety of Paris were there, for certain of the queens of Parisian society have this year resolved to patronize art. As a display of pictures, this year's Salon is a success in quantity, but sadly deficient in quality. Neither Gérôme nor Meissonnier is represented; the much-talked-of "Phædra" of Cabanel is said to be utterly beneath him. Bouguereau's two paintings are incomprehensibly bad, and

the "Joan of Arc listening to the voices of the Angels," of which so much was expected, is a sad disappointment. But the interest on vanishing day was in the people and not in the pictures. Sarah Bernhardt was the cynosure of all eyes, and as she wandered from room to room, accompanied by a tall youth of some fifteen summers, she was followed by a crowd of three or four hundred admirers. Her famous part of the *Queen Marie de Neubourg* in "Ruy Blas" has been taken with great success by Mlle. Bartel, and many of the Parisian critics prefer her performance to that of the divine Sarah. The latter is engaged to play in London, where a German company is also to appear during the Summer vacation. This company is called the Grand Ducal Company of Saxe-Meiningen, and it is said that a large part of the Grand Duke's income is derived from starrating this company through the various cities of the Continent.

THE exports of domestic breadstuffs from thirteen American ports during the month of April last amounted to \$21,679,115 against \$14,168,630 for the same month last year. The exports from New York alone amounted to \$11,122,131. For the ten months ending with April, the exports from the same ports were \$207,306,615, being \$58,221,349 in excess of the corresponding period in 1879.

THE delay of Congress in the matter of the Bill ratifying the agreement with the Ute Indians may have unpleasant results. While Congress hesitates, thousands of settlers are preparing to invade the agricultural portions of the Indian lands, and the Indians having become suspicious of the good faith of the Government, a collision will almost certainly follow any serious attempt to occupy the reservation prior to the formal ratification of the agreement under which the owners were to be paid for the land surrendered.

SENATOR BUTLER of South Carolina made a very effective speech last week in support of Senator Kellogg's right to retain his seat. He was especially severe in his comments on the course of Mr. Hill, whose right "to sit in judgment on others" he indignantly denied. Mr. Hill's "intellectual atmosphere," he said, "does not occupy a plane so far above that of ordinary individuals as to give him the right to denounce them as being influenced by unworthy motives." It may be regarded as settled that Mr. Kellogg will retain his seat.

FOUR harbor thieves who made an assault on the crew of a vessel in Flushing Bay, and were captured on Monday of last week, were indicted, arraigned and sentenced to ten years imprisonment before sunset of the day after the crime. Such prompt punishment is rare, but it shows what can be done by our courts in the way of the speedy administration of justice when there is an honest disposition to avoid delay. But suppose these criminals had been able to command counsel with "political influence," would they have thus promptly got their deserts?

THE *Commercial Bulletin* groups the statistics of recent fires, showing that the destruction of property has been much greater than is generally supposed. During the first three months of the year, the losses by fire in this country and Canada amounted to \$17,586,900. From the first of April down to the present time, the figures show the annihilation of over \$13,000,000 worth of property, of which over \$1,000,000 was consumed by the forest fires in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Thus the total losses from January first to date amount to nearly, if not quite, \$31,000,000. It is to be hoped that the experiences of the year may induce greater caution in our towns and cities as to the character of their structures, and the provision of water supply and necessary facilities for suppressing fires.

It will strike fair-minded people as somewhat extraordinary that while Congress does not hesitate to appropriate over eight millions of dollars on river and harbor jobs, it cannot find time to provide for the payment of the money due to United States Marshals, or to start the machinery of the Federal courts, now stopped for want of funds, and at the same time acts reluctantly for the relief of the needy pensioners of the United States, to whom the Government is in debt, and many of whom are suffering for the necessities of life. One paper says that dangerous criminals are out on small bail because Congress has failed to supply the means necessary to bring them to trial, and it is not at all improbable that some offenders against the laws will altogether escape the punishment they deserve, unless the majority in Congress shall speedily make up their minds that they cannot afford to trifle any longer with important public interests.

THE annual steal, otherwise known as the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, was put through the House of Representatives last week by an overwhelming vote. The committee which framed the Bill seem to have first taken good care of their own individual districts, and then added such further appropriations as were necessary to secure sufficient votes to pass the measure, and on that basis its defeat was of course out of the question. The Bill appropriates \$8,523,000, and this sum is distributed not with reference to the demands of the internal commerce of the United States, but with a view of silencing the opposition of influential members. The largest appropriations are made for the rivers and harbors of Texas, New Jersey, West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, all of which States are represented on the Committee of Commerce; while the Mississippi River,

the great artery of internal communication, is comparatively neglected. The *Tribune* tells the whole story when it says on this matter: "As long as it is possible to purchase the votes of the members of Congress by dividing the public money among their districts, for the nominal purpose of digging out creeks on which it is now impossible to float a flat-boat, just so long Bills of this kind will be passed." The fact is by no means creditable to the average Representative, but then the average Representative is never too careful of his reputation.

THERE are some signs of awakening enterprise in Mexico. A steamer which sailed from this port last week carried out to Vera Cruz 400 tons of rails and tools for 2,000 workmen, which, with ten flat cars and a locomotive which will go by the next steamer, are for the Mexican Central Railroad Company, limited, which is about to build a railroad from the Mexican capital to the American frontier. It is intended to build the first section of this line—from Mexico to Leon—in eighteen months. The distance is 262 miles. Another road has been commenced at Guaymas, and will be built to Hermosillo—86 miles—by next February. Both these enterprises are backed by American capital, and they will have an important bearing on the development of the resources of the country.

THE publication of Secretary Evarts's correspondence in regard to the injuries inflicted upon American fishermen at Fortune Bay has been followed by the introduction of a Bill in the House of Representatives which proposes to abrogate that clause of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington which remits to British fishermen the duties on fish and fish oil brought by them into the United States, and provides that duties upon fish and fish oil so imported shall hereafter be collected. The Bill further provides that out of the duties so collected \$125,000 shall be retained for the payment of claims of American fishermen for losses at Fortune Bay. Some of the Canadian papers strongly condemn the attitude of our Government on this question, but the *London Times* says that the situation is altogether unsatisfactory, and adds that "the agreement suggested by Secretary Evarts that the contracting parties should, by some joint action, adopt regulations protecting the fisheries, would, at any rate, prevent further disputes. Nor need there be," it thinks, "any insuperable obstacle to an amicable adjustment of the present dispute."

We do not wonder that British critics, almost without exception, "make all sorts of fun" of Mr. Tennyson's last poetical effort, "De Profundis." The poem is unmitigated bosh and nonsense throughout; there isn't so much as a glimmer of real poetic thought, or even a suggestion of genuine rhythm, in any one of its sixty-five lines. If any unknown versifier had offered such trash as this to the *Nineteenth Century*, or any other reputable magazine, it would have been declined with derision and contempt; but being Mr. Tennyson's it was worth a guinea a line at least. What shall be thought of the intellectual condition of a poet laureate who felicitates a new-born child in this:

"That thou art thou—who waldest being born  
And banish'd into mystery, and the pain  
Of this divisible-indivisible world  
Among the numerable-innumerable  
Sun, sun, and sun, thro' finite-infinite space  
In finite-infinite time—"

And then concludes with this amazing chaos of meaningless words:

"HALLOWED be Thy name—Hallelulah!—  
Infinite Ideality!  
Immeasurable Reality!  
Infinite Personality!  
Hallowed be Thy name—Hallelulah!

We feel we are nothing—for all is Thou and in Thee;  
We feel we are something—that also has come from Thee;  
We are nothing, O Thou—but Thou wilt help us to be.  
Hallowed be Thy name—Hallelulah!"

THE expedition of General Garcia, of which we recently gave some account in our news columns, is reported to have landed safely in Cuba, where a Provisional Government has already been set up. The expedition consisted of seventy-four men and eight officers of high rank, who carried with them 1,000 rifles, a large supply of ammunition, and a quantity of stores. General Garcia, after a conference with all the insurgent chiefs, issued a proclamation to the Cuban people, urging them to renew the struggle for independence, and subsequently published an address also to the Cuban army. In the first of these proclamations, General Garcia says:

"It is not hate which guides me to war, although hate would be justifiable on our side. The wish for peace leads us to war; the needs of securing our property in the future compels us to destroy the same at present—to deprive Spain of this revenue, which would enable her to carry on the war for some time to come. We combat for the freedom of the white and the negro. Spain steals from you the earnings that provided your children bread, and these are spent not for plows to cultivate your land, but for muskets to slaughter your own offspring. The warriors of to-day shall not cease this war until the Cuban flag of revolution shall float over the Spanish fortresses. But they will tear the revolutionary flag to pieces before the sacred altar of the law when we shall have redressed our wrongs. The country is helping us. Thousands of men are swelling our ranks, and the gates of the cities shall be open to our armies because the people hate the Spanish tyranny. If they are not, we propose to wade through them in blood."

Many of the Cubans in New York entertain high expectations as to the result of the new revolutionary project; others regard it as untimely and as almost certain to fail, retarding rather than promoting the final deliverance of Cuba from the Spanish yoke. The result will in all probability justify this latter apprehension of the cooler and more prudent observers.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## Domestic.

FOUR steamships landed 4,225 immigrants at Castle Garden one day last week.

THE Alabama Republican Convention has instructed its delegates to vote for General Grant.

THE continued dry weather has seriously affected the crops in Virginia, Maryland and New York.

MR. TILDEN's chances for the Democratic Presidential nomination are thought by his friends to be improving.

THE Methodist General Conference indefinitely postponed, May 20th, the whole matter of the election of a colored bishop.

THE Senate passed, May 21st, Mr. Bayard's Bill relative to Deputy United States Marshals. It was strongly opposed by the Republicans.

ASHBURY PARK, a Summer resort on the New Jersey coast, narrowly escaped destruction last week by a fire which broke out in a lumber yard.

THE New York Senate has confirmed the nomination of Charles J. Folger as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Francis M. French as Associate Judge.

GOVERNOR CORNELL has granted the negro murderer Cox a respite until July 16th, and Balbo, the Italian who murdered his wife, a respite until the 6th of August.

GENERAL POPE has arrested a number of persons for violating the President's recent proclamation against the invasion of the Indian Territory for mining purposes.

GENERAL SHERMAN and Secretary of War Ramsey last week made an official inspection of the fortifications in New York Harbor, and of the engineering operations in the East River.

AT Richmond, Va., May 19th, Confederate Memorial day was observed. The graves of thousands of Confederate dead were decorated with flowers. Business was suspended and the schools closed.

THE Agricultural Appropriation Bill, which passed the House of Representatives last week, has a clause appropriating \$20,000 for the sinking of two artesian wells on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains.

THE fourth musical festival of Cincinnati was a great success. The opening concert was given by a chorus of 620 voices and an orchestra of 156 pieces. The sale of seats aggregated \$50,000.

THE Irish Land League of America was recently organized in New York. Its object is to assist the Irish in obtaining from the British Government such a reform of the laws relating to land tenure in Ireland as will enable the tenants to live on the fruits of their labor.

THE House of Representatives has passed a Bill authorizing the Secretary of War to have prepared a bronze statue of General Daniel Morgan, at a cost not exceeding \$20,000, to be placed on the memorial column to be erected in commemoration of the battle of Cowpens.

THE American Rifle Team selected to go to Ireland is composed of Colonel Bodine, captain, and Wm. H. Jackson, W. M. Farrow, Homer Fisher, Colonel H. F. Clark, J. F. Brown, R. Rathbone and Dr. S. J. Scott. Of these seven, six will be selected the day before the match for the shooting team.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, convened at Charleston, S.C., May 26th. One hundred and eight commissioners, representing twelve Synods and fifty-three Presbyteries, were present. The Reformed Presbyterian Synod met at Pittsburgh, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, North, at Madison, Wisconsin, on the same day, six hundred clergymen being present.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company suspended payments May 21st, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was thereby compelled to suspend. President Groves announces that the business of the companies will be continued to keep the property intact, and that its daily revenues will be used as far as may be necessary in paying wages and for supplies. The loss by the operation of the coal company forced the suspension.

THE House of Representatives has passed the Pension Deficiency Bill. The Senate has passed the Bill to establish a retired list for non-commissioned officers. Amendments to this Bill respectively requiring the President to appoint yearly five cadets at large to West Point; to appoint yearly two colored cadets, and to see, in the appointment of cadets, that no undue preference is given to any class of citizens on account of race, were rejected by a party vote. The Senate has laid over temporarily the Kellogg election case.

## Foreign.

THE French National Assembly will be prorogued July 15th.

PRUSSIA and Hamburg have come to terms regarding the customs line.

INDICATIONS favor the election of General Gonzales as President of Mexico.

THERE is apparently but little prospect of a new commercial treaty between France and England.

A PORTION of a vessel's stern, supposed to belong to the missing *Alatanta*, has been picked up on the Irish coast.

THE famine in the north of Hungary is increasing, and the Government has been compelled to stop the emigration which the famine has caused.

MR. BRADLAUGH offered to take the oath in the British House of Commons May 21st, but objection was made, and the matter was referred to a committee.

THE divisions of the Irish Home Rule party are increasing in gravity and intensity. Five Irish Home Rulers have refused to sit on the Opposition benches in Parliament.

MR. SAMUEL PLIMSOLL has offered to resign his seat for Derby in favor of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, and that constituency has invited the latter to become its candidate.

It is stated that Prince Bismarck has resolved to coerce the Vatican to an open declaration, and is therefore anxious for the introduction of the Bill revising the Church laws.

THE confirmation of the report of the sentence of Chung How has decided Russia to recall her Chargé d'Affaires from Peking and place her subjects under the protection of the United States.

FRESH disorders are reported in Afghanistan. The hostile Afghans are again concentrating for renewed operations against the British. Twenty-eight shops in Cabul have been destroyed by a gunpowder explosion.

THE Palm House at Potsdam, Prussia, a favorite Summer residence of the Emperor, has been destroyed by fire. It shared with the well-known conservatory at Kew, England, the reputation of containing the largest specimens of plants in the world.



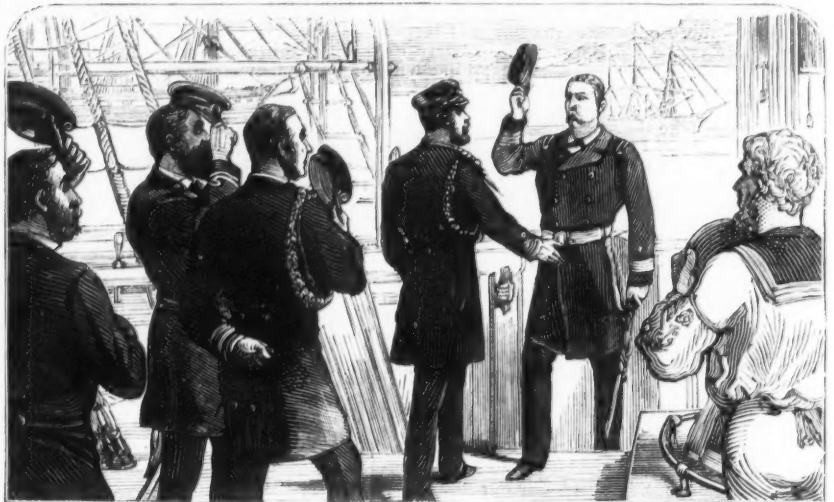
The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 223.



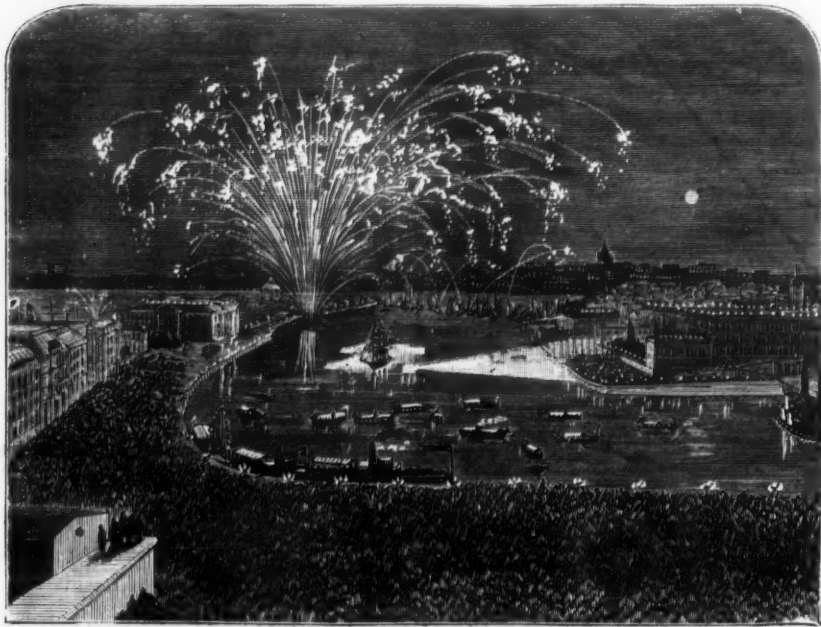
ENGLAND.—MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS SIGNING THE ROLL.



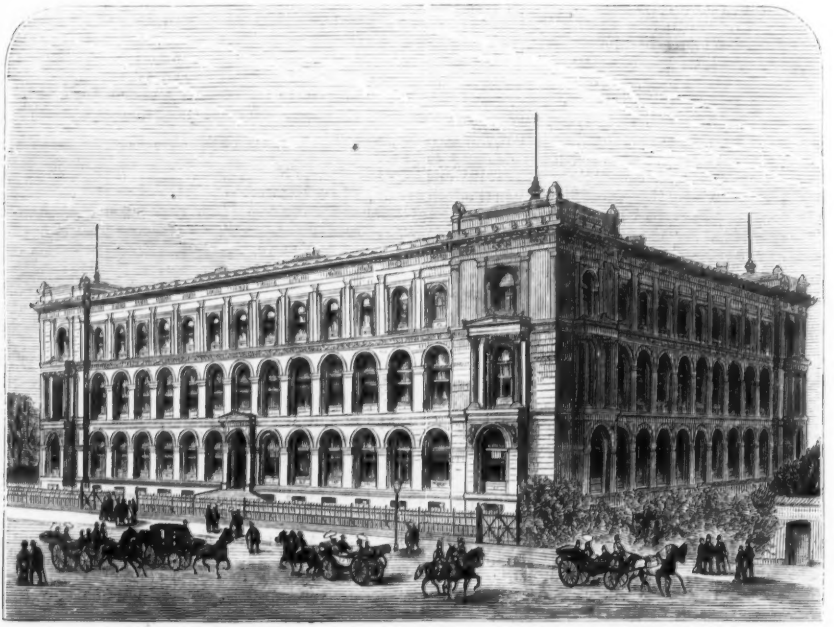
IRELAND.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH VISITING THE U. S. S. "CONSTELLATION."



IRELAND.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH RECEIVING CAPTAIN POTTER AT QUEENSTOWN.



SWEDEN.—RECEPTION OF PROFESSOR NORDENSKJOLD AT STOCKHOLM.



GERMANY.—THE AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM, WHERE THE FISH EXHIBITION IS HELD.

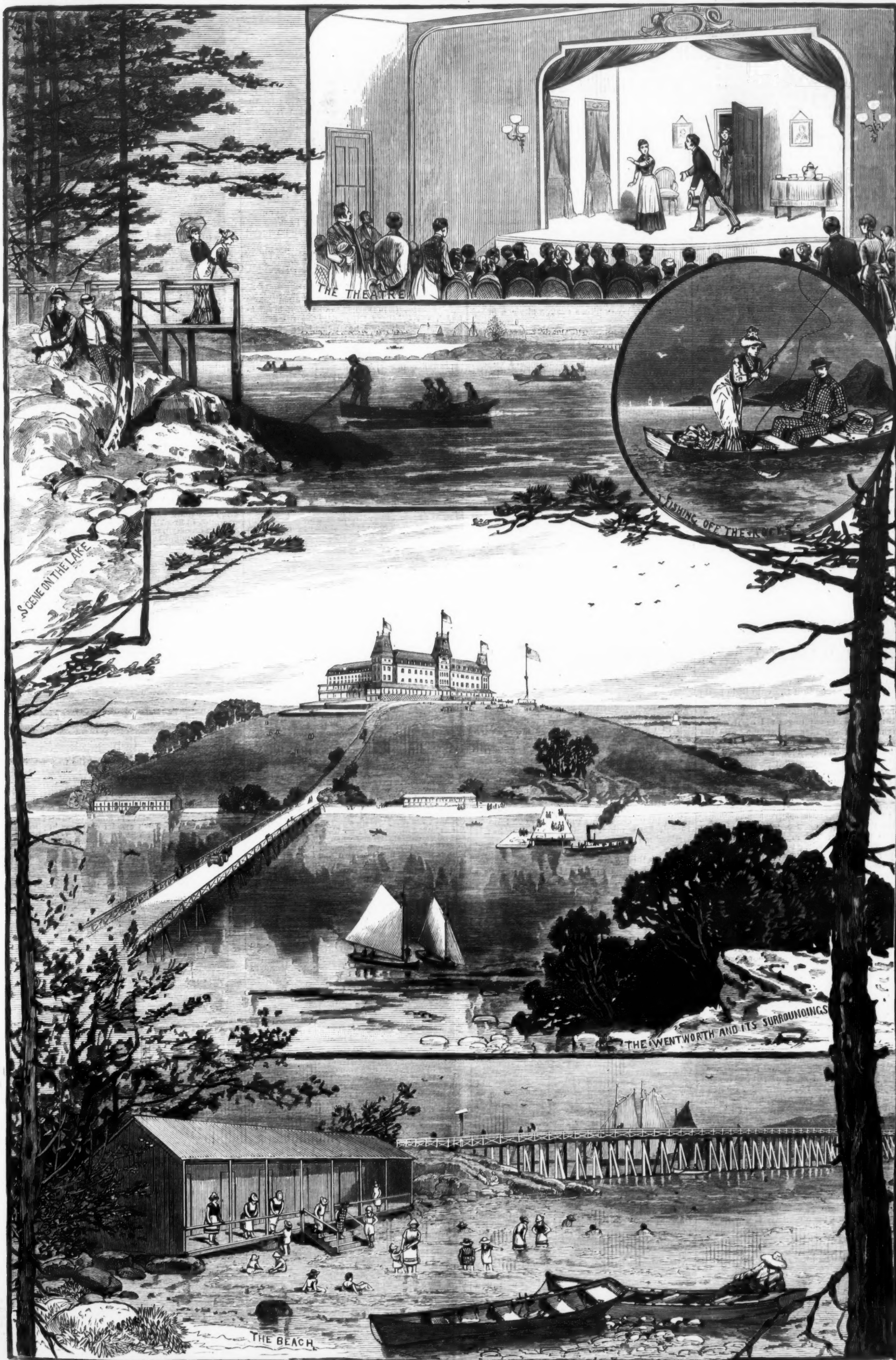


ITALY.—OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION OF FINE ARTS AT TURIN.



FRANCE.—NEW BUILDING OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AT PARIS.





NEW HAMPSHIRE.—NEWCASTLE AND ITS ATTRACTIONS AS A SUMMER RESORT.—FROM SKETCHES BY JOSEPH BECKER.—SEE PAGE 220,



## IN A STUDIO.

"I AM mad to speak of love to you," he said, with a sad, womanish smile on his handsome mouth; "no one knows that better than I do, and yet sometimes I have fancied that I saw a look in your eyes that has made me forget everything. Oh, Francia, it is true that I am a penniless painter, a man with nothing but aspirations; but—"

"But people cannot live on aspirations," answered the young girl, in a clear, composed voice, singularly cold and calm.

She stood in the soft Spring sunshine, the embodiment of the day, as it were, lovely, full of promise and budding beauty, a little chilly out of the sunshine of her favor, with a warmth that was not to be trusted, as it was liable to cloud over and die away into a stormy coldness at any time. She was young, slender, yet softly rounded as to form, with a proud head, crowned by soft masses of blonde hair, very low on the brow, very light and fluffy and curling in sunshiny tendrils about her face. The eyes were bluish-gray, like a cold morning sky, but the face was full enough of warmth and rose-tint. She wore a dress of some soft clinging material, a dark blue in color, that pleased Herbert Wayne's artistic fancy well. She had indeed a natural artistic taste in dress that had first touched him, and he had painted eagerly and by stealth a picture of her in that very costume, over which he was wont to gloat in the hours, the long hours, when he could not see her.

"I know it," he said, simply, but with a sort of heartbreak in his voice.

"You said," the young girl went on, "that you had sometimes fancied you saw a look in my eyes that made you forget everything. What did you mean?"

The young man hesitated. "As if—mind I say I fancied—as if you cared for me—"

"It was fancy," Francia said, looking down.

"I do care for you, but not in the way you want—I care for other things more."

"You are frank," said the other, in a pained voice.

"It is best. I would not mislead you."

The man's face—a handsome face, tender but not strong—with dark, passionate eyes, changed and quivered with intense emotion. He would not charge this girl with leading him on; he had too much nobility to recall her wiles, "her sweet eyes, her low replies," or the hundred subtle nothings that had forged his chains. It was not in his nature to say a harsh word to her now, when he stood there madly longing to touch one of the slender girlish hands, feeling that he could give his life for one moment's happiness—if she loved him. Yet he had never really hoped. He knew what things Francia cared for more than any man's love—pretty toilets, flashing jewels, praise and flattery, and a whirl of excitement—and yet it was true that the vain little heart had been more fluttered by his love than ever before. It was an uncomfortable sensation, and Francia hastened to get rid of it, as she always did with unpleasant things; and the knowledge that he might have really read the heart tumult in her eyes made her more cold and decisive.

"Well, my dream is over," he said, with a sudden effort. "Spring, you know, is a time when, as Tennyson says:

'A young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.'

So, let the season excuse me. Everything looks so promising. I thought the year might have something for me, but it's all over now. I will get used to it, I suppose, and learn content. Good-by, Miss Francia."

"Are you going?" she said, looking into his changed face with an uncomfortable twinge.

"Yes; I must go and work," he said, in an absent way, his glowing eyes fixed upon the young girl's face with a devouring glance, as if taking farewell of it.

She held out her hand with an impulse of kindness. He seized it, half-raised it to his lips, then dropped it. He could not trust himself, but turned swiftly and went away along the road under the fresh green branches that made a verdant arch over it. Francia stood watching him with absent eyes.

"If he were rich," she said, with a little sigh; and then she began to dream of a lover who could give her all she longed for—a man who had lately singled her out for marked attention. Her fancy rioted in a succession of Worth's toilets, billows of gleaming satin with foam of lace, ropes of pearls and the glitter of diamonds and the red span of rubies, turned before her vision like the confused figures of a kaleidoscope; and yet, after all, she found herself walking somewhat slowly and sadly home, seeing only a quivering face, pale as ashes, a pair of dark, eloquent eyes full of passionate pain, and her heart seemed to be stirred with a dull pain that would not be stilled.

"I believe I love the man," she said, with a petulant laugh.

The sunshine struck athwart the trees and kindled the vivid greens of some, the dark-red buds of others, into new brightness, the next afternoon, as two people strayed in a lingering and lover-like way beneath them. Francia paused suddenly, with the prick of memory at her heart, and said:

"Let us go home; I am tired."

The gentleman laughed.

"You are frank, at least. Suppose we go into Wayne's studio. He has wanted me to look at his pictures. I think it would encourage him to buy one, poor fellow! I am afraid he has a hard time of it. Will you go with me? I should like to have your taste in selecting."

Francia hesitated a moment. If she could be of any use materially to this man whose hopes she had slain, why not do it? She had some kindly feeling, and she knew the sale might

depend on a word from her. Perhaps the artist might kindle to new enthusiasm over his work, if success smiled on him, and so lose that other maddening dream that had blighted his life.

"Yes; let us go," she answered.

So they mounted up the stairs without further words till they stood somewhat breathless at the top—the rooms were nearest the sky.

"Artists like to get above the small affairs of our lower life," said Mr. Thorne, somewhat pompously—"near the stars and comets, I suppose."

There was no answer to their knock, but Chester Thorne pushed open the door and went in. Palette and brushes were thrown about in that disorder that seems somehow fitting to a man of dreams. The place seemed filled and permeated with the immediate presence of the owner, so that Francia looked about for him, and rather expected to see him emerge from a dim alcove before which hung a faded bit of rare Gobelin tapestry. There seemed some sort of figure there; but, then, the room was full of phantoms. A woman's form here, with classic Greek drapery; a wooden model there, with an ancient toga about it; plaster hands, a foot, a face, old armor, a Malay creese, a carved chair, a faded shawl.

Francia looked about curiously enough, and then started back with a cry. She was looking at—herself!

The artist had not expected such a visitor, or he would have turned that picture to the wall. It was Francia in the dim-blue dress, but he had painted her as *Juliet* in the balcony. About her round, young neck were three strings of pearls. The blue silk was cut square in the neck, and some sort of white under-robe came up to the throat, and was puffed with blue bands across the rounded, plump young arms, which were covered to the wrist with tightly-fitting blue sleeves. Through the masses of blonde hair a blue ribbon was carelessly drawn. She leaned her elbows on the gray stone of the balcony and rested her cheek against her two slender clasped hands. Her face was pale, and there was an inexpressible sadness about the small mouth, and unshed tears in the eyes, over which the lids drooped heavily. You could see she thought of her absent lover. Life at that moment looked hard and drear to her. A word would make those lips tremble and the tears fall.

"How like you, and yet how different!" exclaimed Thorne, in a matter-of-fact way.

"How did he ever see that expression in your face? How could he paint such a heartbreak there?"

"I don't know. I do not see how he painted me at all, as I never sat to him," Francia said, staring at the picture in an uncomfortable way. It was so like that it seemed to her as if some time that look must come to her, as if she would verify it by having some heartbreak to complete the likeness. Francia shivered a little with apprehension and turned away.

"I will buy that picture," Thorne was saying in the assured way in which millionaires are wont to speak. "Here is something he spoke to me about the other day," continued Thorne, "and I said I would come and look at it. Do you know I have found a change in him lately. There was something curious, vague, and drear in his eyes. I wonder if he was not in want? I know there came a very eager look in his eyes when I spoke as if I might possibly buy his picture. Poor fellow! I don't know much about these things, but it strikes me there are elements of greatness in it."

The picture was a large one of Prometheus. Bare, cold rocks uplifted high and above a heaven full of thunderous glooms. A desolate sky above a desolate sea, as if both were in league with fate, and in this atmosphere of doom lay that awful figure chained to the barren rocks—that face of untold agony, yet contemptuous, scornful, bold—those awful eyes turned to the unrelenting heaven, those wordless lips eloquent with despair.

"I will take it," said Mr. Thorne, after a pause. "It is not to say cheerful, but I feel that it is great. Yes; I will take this struggling young fellow by the hand. I will foster his genius; he shall go to Rome for a couple of years, if he likes. He can repay me with his painting. When I get a home of my own I shall need a good many."

"It would be a noble work to help him," said Francia, with a pretty blush, which made her companion look at her instead of at any other picture.

"He does not come," he said; "he does not know what good fortune awaits him. Let us sit down; you are looking tired. Why may I not say here some words that I have been longing to say for a week or two?"

Francia flushed still more, but did not object.

"These shadowy people will not interrupt us," said Thorne, with a comprehensive gesture towards the pictures. "When I think of a future home, I think of you, Francia. You would grace any home, however stately. Will you share mine?"

It was an odd sort of love-making, the girl thought, and yet she had dwelt so much on material things, why should they not be offered, instead of hearts and undying love and sighs and vows?

Chester Thorne came nearer, and took her hand.

"You would make me very happy if you could care for me in that way," he went on, some eagerness coming into his tone. "I have money, as you know, but that is not everything. I want you. I cannot be happy without you."

Well, that was something, Francia thought, with a stir of gratified vanity at her heart. She wished Mr. Thorne had chosen some other place, for it still seemed as if the artist's presence was there. The room must be full of his

aspirations, as he had called them, his dreams, his soul.

Perhaps that prevented the answer that rose to her ready lips; or was it the sudden gleam of the afternoon sun that seemed to push through the dim curtains and irradiate the room. It fell on the old china, the armor and the lace on the stiff wooden model; on the faded Gobelin tapestry of the alcove; on the strange effigy within, hanging from a beam. Ah! the light sought that out with terrible power. The smile froze on Francia's lip! A horror sprang into her eyes! Her face paled as she pointed with a trembling hand to the strange spectre!

"He has hung himself!" she moaned, with stiffening lips.

Thorne sprang forward, gave one glance of horror, and then took her hand.

"Come," he said, "it is no place for you."

She shivered. She did not look back.

"He is dead," she muttered; "and I loved him!"

## POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

HON. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, OF VERMONT.

HON. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, United States Senator from Vermont, was born in Richmond, Vt., February 1st, 1828. After receiving a public school education, he studied law and was admitted to practice. When twenty-six years of age, he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was returned four times, acting as Speaker three years during this service. In 1861 he was elected to the State Senate, and was its President a portion of the term. Upon the death of Hon. Solomon Foot, Mr. Edmunds was appointed his successor, taking the seat in April, 1866, and his first public remarks were made on the occasion of the delivery of the eulogies on that venerated and popular man. He began immediately to take part in the discussions of the Senate, in which Sumner, Fessenden, Trumbull and Wade were then the Republican leaders. Chandler, Sherman, Sprague, Wilson, Grimes, Dixon, Pomeroy, Ramsay and Doolittle were chairmen of committees. Revere Johnson, Hendricks, Buckalew and Scalesbury were the leading Democrats in the chamber. At the time when Mr. Edmunds took the oath of office the principal measure before the Senate was the Bill for the protection of United States officers in the South. It was a Bill designed to save from prosecution under the State laws men who had committed acts, while under military authority, which might be actionable under civil laws. It aimed to extend the mantle of the Federal authority and protection over all the military agents of the Government in the rebellious States. Mr. Edmunds thought that the provisions of the Bill should extend only to those States in which the *sedes corporis* had been suspended, and he moved an amendment to that effect, which he defended with ability against the vigorous opposition of the framers of the Bill. He voted along with the Democrats for his amendment. Sumner, Trumbull and all the others went solidly against him. But in the light of the political history of fifteen years Mr. Edmunds can safely appeal to this record as more creditable than that of his then more distinguished co-peers.

When the Republicans in Congress came into collision with President Johnson, Mr. Edmunds was charged with the care of the Tenure-of-Office Act, which he reported to the Senate and advocated till it was passed. Mr. Edmunds was now a member of the Judiciary Committee, of which he has always since continued to be a member, and for several years was the chairman before the Democrats obtained the majority. As a member of this committee he has had a leading part in shaping all the more important legislation of Congress for the past thirteen years. With the reconstruction legislation no man had more to do. The records of Congress show his careful attention to, and earnest discussion of, every detail of the great measures of the Republican Party which were designed to garner up and preserve "the fruits of the war."

In the long contest over the State Government of Louisiana, Mr. Edmunds was always an earnest advocate of his party's claims and a supporter of the Administration, but he never went as far as Morton and other extremists, and when Morton undertook to seat the pretender Pinchback, it was Mr. Edmunds who put his foot down and blocked the audacious scheme. On the financial question no man now in Congress has a more admirable record than Mr. Edmunds. From the beginning of his term of service he was a vigorous advocate of measures for the return to specie payment. He believed that this object could not be obtained without the adoption of a definite policy for years before it was adopted. When the reaction from the inflation movement occurred, after the panic of 1873 and the veto by Grant of the "four hundred million Bill," it was largely Edmunds who forced the Republican Senators in caucus to agree upon the Resumption Act. More recently his great achievement in originating the Electoral Commission Act, through which Mr. Hayes was peacefully seated in the White House, has won for him no little party prestige, and it is a curious testimony to his courage and ability that while no other man had so much to do with the great settlement of 1876, no other man on the Republican side, who had any share in it at all, has been so little abused by his political opponents. On the 13th of December, 1878, Senator Edmunds's Bill to amend sundry provisions of the law relating to Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, was passed in the Senate by a vote of 35 to 26. That Bill having failed in the House, Mr. Edmunds, in March last, introduced another in the Senate embodying the simple proposition of providing that the meeting of the electors shall be on the second Monday of January, instead of the second Wednesday in December. He also modified it so as to give time for such States as have any existing laws adequate to the purpose to determine for themselves and according to the Constitution, which they have the sole right to do, who their electors are. This Bill, therefore, makes the simple provision for a State disposition of any controversy under such laws as it may have in existence prior to date of choosing electors. It provides for a later meeting of electors in order that each State may dispose of any controversy that may arise, and then provides, as the Bill of the last session did, for the meeting of the two Houses and proceeding in conformity with the decisions reached in the respective States in any case of dispute. The Bill was referred to the select committee on the subject, but as yet has not been finally acted upon.

One of the greatest public services ever rendered by Mr. Edmunds was the Pacific Railroad Funding Act, originated and carried through the Senate by himself and Mr. Thurman against the opposition of jobbers in and out of that body. By this Act millions of dollars have been saved to the Government, and the relations of the Pacific railroads to the Government definitely established. As a Senator, Mr. Edmunds is noted for his strict adherence to all the rules of the Senate. He is almost a stickler for the observance of the strictest etiquette. He is a ready and brilliant debater, seldom failing to get the better of an opponent, and is equally ready to knock him down with a quotation from a weighty authority, thrust him through with the lance of his sarcasm, or cross swords with him in fair discussion. His hair is white, and what little skin his thick beard and mustache reveals is of a parchment

color. He wears spectacles, and stoops a good deal. But his eyes are young and full of fire.

As representing the best element of his party, Mr. Edmunds would undoubtedly prove a strong candidate before the people, should he be nominated for the Presidential office. There is absolutely not a single point in his whole career against which successful assault could be directed. Pure, upright, the inveterate foe of all forms of dishonesty and jobbery, and possessing a courage and independence of opinion amounting almost to audacity, he would, as President, give the country an Administration at once robust and manly; and while he might, of course, commit mistakes, they would be mistakes proceeding from honest convictions, and, therefore, capable of defense. More than all, the Administration of such a man would never be open to the suspicion of being "run" by other than its legitimate head; and there are not a few who would like to welcome such an era in our politics—an era marked by a rule absolutely pure, unselfish, and wholly independent of control by unworthy partisan influences.

## THE SOUTH IN 1880.

THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, or the "Falls City," situated at the Falls of the Ohio, and distant from New York by railroad averages about 1,000 miles, is one of the four great cities of the West which chiefly control the collection and distribution of the produce of the soil and the mine, and the counter-movement of merchandise from the East and from foreign countries. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville, each the centre of an extended area of production and consumption, control in the aggregate the commerce of the West. According to the census of 1870, the population of Louisville was, in round numbers, 100,000, and the local estimates of the present population range from 160,000 to 175,000. The larger of these estimates, based on a popular method of computation on premises furnished by the city directory, may not be too liberal, as the ratio of growth in previous decades is a fact in its favor. However, this is a question which will soon be put at rest by the enumeration of the census taken.

## THE RATIO OF GROWTH.

The "Falls City" has not claimed heretofore any special distinction as a peculiarly progressive city; but a comparison of its ratio of growth with that of the other old cities of the United States reveals a very remarkable fact. Taking the census of 1840 as a starting-point, and comparing with 1870, we find that in ratio of increase Louisville has surpassed every city in the entire catalogue, with the solitary exception of Brooklyn. It is to be remarked, in respect to Brooklyn, too, that a large proportion of its population might be designated as nocturnal—New York business men who lodge in Brooklyn—and who, in consequence of cheaper rents and lower taxes, select Brooklyn as their legal domicile. What special offset is to be charged to this peculiar circumstance it is not necessary to the purposes of this article to investigate. But a fact of such interest is worthy of proof, and for the purpose of stating the matter clearly, a table is subjoined, showing the population of every city of the United States which in 1840 boasted of 21,000 inhabitants or more, in contrast with their respective populations in 1870:

Cities.	Pop. in 1840.	Pop. in 1870.	Per Cent. Increase.
Louisville.....	21,210	100,753	375
Cincinnati.....	46,338	216,239	366
New Orleans.....	102,193	191,418	86
New York.....	312,710	942,292	201
Pittsburgh.....	21,115	86,076	307
Philadelphia.....	258,037	674,022	161
Boston.....	93,383	250,526	168
Brooklyn.....	36,233	396,099	1,010
Albany.....	33,721	76,216	126
Providence.....	25,171	68,904	138
Baltimore.....	102,313	267,354	161
Washington.....	23,364	109,199	368

In 1840 several of the big cities of the West, such as Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, were insignificant, but the contrasts of all the older cities shows that Louisville may claim a very exceptional distinction—a multiple of growth which, if it be sustained, will ultimately change her place in the list of great cities. This development seems to have occurred without the aid of forcing measures of any kind, and without such special exertions applied to the movements of immigration or other like factors of development as would accord either with Western ideas of enterprise, or even with a prudent regard to protection from the aggressive policy of her rivals.

## COMMERCIAL PROGRESS.

There are numerous evidences that a more ambitious and progressive spirit is pervading the community. Within the last twelve months the solid men of Louisville have succeeded for the first time, after many attempts and failures, in establishing on a secure basis a Board of Trade. The present organization has given pledges of its faith and determination by purchasing a fine building, which in 1873 cost \$217,000. The 301 firm memberships, representing about 500 members, are all interested in the stock, and the property is paid for in full. In the same period a cotton compress, with a capacity of 500 bales per day, has been established here, with the view of controlling a large proportion of the 300,000 bales of cotton which annually pass through this port. Attached to the compress is a warehouse of commensurate proportions. A grain elevator was erected here a year or two ago, and subscriptions are now being taken to the stock of an additional elevator of greater capacity. There are also numerous private enterprises, some of considerable magnitude, which testify to the presence among the population of a spirit which promises well for the future.

## RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

Simultaneously with these developments the railroad situation at Louisville has been simply revolutionized. A year ago the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, whose home office is located here—the president and a majority of the directors residing here—was a line of about 700 miles. The Louisville and Great Southern system of to-day either owns or controls over 4,000 miles of railway. This system extended a year ago to Montgomery, Memphis and Nashville, as its southern terminus. It controls to-day every route to every part of the southeastern seaboard except Charleston; every route to Mobile and Pensacola on the Gulf, and every Cla-Mississippi route to New Orleans, except one. It also owns the only Cla-Mississippi routes from St. Louis to the south and southeast. Within the last twelve months Louisville capitalists have also purchased the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, railroad. An unfinished railroad, the St. Louis Air Line, has been reorganized and put under construction between Louisville and St. Louis in the same time. Within the year the Chesapeake and Ohio has commenced active operations to connect the Louisville Short Line with that route to the harbors of Virginia. A few weeks ago a company of Boston capitalists obtained charters for a railroad to connect Louisville with Richmond and Norfolk on a line further to the southward, passing through Emory Gap in the Cumberland mountains. Altogether there is no doubt that Louisville has been the centre of a greater railroad development in the last twelve months, or since the commercial revival manifested itself, than any other city in the United States. It is for the future to determine how far the sequel of these movements will justify the preamble; but if, as there seems to be ample reasons to conclude, the commercial spirit of the city should prove equal to its enlarged opportunities, the results are not doubtful.



## SOCIAL STATISTICS.

On May 1st, 1880, Louisville entered upon the second century of its legal or chartered existence—the charter being granted on May 1st, 1780, by the Virginia Legislature. At that time Kentucky was a part of a Virginian county. At the first census the population was 1,357; in 1820, 4,012; in 1830, 10,352; in 1840, 21,210; in 1850, 43,194; in 1860, 68,033, and in 1870, 100,753. There are 25,000 houses in the city limits to-day, and a hundred years ago, according to contemporary history, there were 63 finished houses, 37 in process of erection, and about 100 cabins.

The early settlers were all Virginians, and the descendants of Virginians are a very large and influential element of the present population. The later additions to the population are from all sections of the Union, especially from the Eastern States and from foreign countries. The German population is very strong numerically and financially, as a proof of which it may be noticed that German influence is powerful enough to retain their language as a branch of the regular curriculum of the public schools, despite the protests of the remainder of the population. The Jewish race is well represented in numbers and respectability, many of whom have attained distinction in trade, banking, and the learned professions.

In the last century the location of Louisville was considered very unhealthy. There were also occasional outbreaks of an exceedingly fatal fever. Of the period covered by authentic and intelligent history, the records are highly favorable in sanitary averages; but it is very probable that great improvement has been made in sanitation by means of drainage and otherwise. If the accepted estimate of the present population be true, the ratio of mortality is as favorable as in any city of the United States without any exception; and if that estimate be reduced by 25,000, the ratio would still be better than the average of American cities. Louisville has never been visited by any epidemic disease except cholera and small-pox—diseases to which all climates, latitudes and elevations are subject.

There are 119 churches in the city, exclusive of 12 Catholic convents and societies with foundations. The Catholic element is large and influential, but is greatly surpassed in weight and numbers by the Protestant population. There are thirty public and private hospitals and benevolent institutions, several of which are very extensive establishments. Journalism of all types and grades is represented in Louisville by about thirty newspapers. The dailies are the *Courier-Journal* (Democratic); the *Commercial* (Republican); the *Advertiser* (Democratic); the *Volunteer* (Republican); and the *Evening Post* (Democratic). There are nineteen incorporated banks, State and national, with an aggregate capital of eight and a half million dollars. The transactions of the banks of the Clearing House Association footed up in 1879 \$25,706,075, an increase of \$39,266,148, or about twenty per cent. as compared with the exchanges of 1878. The largest bank has a capital of \$1,645,100, and the capital of five others ranges from \$500,000 to \$800,000.

## TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The more important branches of trade are, in order of precedence, the following: Leaf-tobacco, whiskey, drygoods, hog products, live stock, agricultural implements, groceries, manufactured tobacco, grain and flour, leather, iron and hardware, furniture, matting and brewing, drugs, oils and chemicals, cotton, boots and shoes, clothing, lumber, wool, hides, skins and peltry, etc.

There is only one important trade in which Louisville takes precedence over all other cities, either of America or Europe. The quantity of leaf-tobacco sold there annually is greater than in New York, Baltimore, Richmond, Cincinnati, or any other market. The sales after good crop years run from 60,000 to 70,000 hogsheads per annum, and the hoghead is also a heavier average in weight than in any other important market. New York receives a larger quantity of tobacco in most years, but a considerable percentage of this is merchandise in transit at Louisville, and is not sold here, a considerable percentage having been bought in Louisville and shipped to foreign destinations on through bills of lading. Usually the purchases for foreign consumption do not vary far from sixty per cent. of the whole amount handled, but all the large American manufacturers are represented by resident agents or brokers. The method of sale is by public auctions, which are held every day. Each of the thirteen warehouses is visited in turn by the inspectors of the Board of Trade, every package to be offered is uncovered and sampled, and the corps of buyers proceed in stated order of rotation from one warehouse to another, until all the day's offerings have been cried off by the auctioneer. The bidding is always upon guaranteed samples, as well as upon exposed packages. Our artist has taken a very life-like sketch of one of such daily auctions, the scene being laid in a Louisville warehouse. The daily sales very rarely fall as low as 150 hogsheads, and sometimes exceed 500.

The tobacco-manufacturing industry is not so large an interest as the superior conditions of supply and distribution should have created, but in the last decade the progress of growth has been rapid. The value of the annual product is now 400 per cent. greater than in 1870. The capacity of one establishment exceeds 5,000 pounds per day, and another is being extended to equal proportions.

Of Bourbon whiskey, otherwise known as fine Kentucky whiskey, Louisville claims to be headquarters. The largest distilling interest in the State is owned by Louisville houses, and the major part of the whole Kentucky product is handled here. The whiskey of Kentucky sells, tax paid, at \$1.75-6 per gallon, while the staple whiskey of most other Western centres, technically known as high wines, sells at \$1.05 to \$1.08. These two classes of "goods" are adapted to different classes of trade and use, and the differences in value are due to varying conditions of cost which it is unnecessary to explain.

The internal revenue receipts in the district in 1879, derived chiefly from tobacco, whiskey and beer, amounted to \$3,399,411, against \$1,300,174 in 1870.

There are numerous industrial interests which present evidences of marked prosperity, among which may be mentioned prominently the manufacture of agricultural implements, leather, plate glass, furniture, iron ware, woolen cloths, etc. Louisville boasts the largest plow factory in the United States.

It is to be observed, on the other hand, that the expansion and development of both industrial and commercial activity have not been forwarded and encouraged by the money class in Louisville in as liberal a spirit as would have been dictated by a wise forecasting enterprise. Real-estate owners and capitalists have been prone to "let things rack along," the one class relying upon the ventures and labors of others to make increasing values for their lands and improvements, the other awaiting the recurrence of dividend and interest days to take their toll upon the list of commercial risk and industrial toll. Against both these classes lies "a true bill," in that they have failed to take measures specifically directed to extending the activities upon which their incomes directly depend, a class of effort especially addressed to immigration, skilled labor, foreign industrial enterprise, etc.

## PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

A very notable feature of the Falls City is the elegance of the private residences of her more substantial citizens, and the beauty of the principal streets occupied by residences. Broadway and Fourth and Chestnut Streets are the most fashionable thoroughfares, though a very promising competition is appearing on several streets in the newer precincts of the city. Gray Street is a short but charming avenue, shut off from the invasions of trade and travel, lined by handsome residences, and in the summer season under the almost unbroken shade of overhanging trees. The floral display in private lawns on Fourth Street are of remarkable beauty; and this brings up a frequent explanation or excuse for a very singular hiatus in the city's harmonies—

there is no public park. The apology is that way-farers, as well as the owners of the pretty private grounds abounding on the fashionable streets, are so surrounded by arboral and floral wealth that a public park is scarcely needed.

Private dwellings have received a disproportionate share of the capital and taste applied to building and architectural ornamentation, and public buildings have been noticeably stunted.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The architectural achievements of Louisville in the way of public edifices are not above the average to be found in American cities of the third-class, and of works of eminent merit there are absolutely none. There is not a public structure in the city as imposing in appearance or as costly as the *Courier-Journal* building. The most ambitious municipal building is the City Hall, completed about seven years ago. This building has a frontage of 200 feet on Sixth Street, and 100 on Jefferson Street, connecting with the jail. The Sixth Street facade consists of a central portico with columns extending to blocks or wings at each lateral street, one of which is surmounted by a clock-tower. The central portico presents two successive orders of architecture, the lower being the Roman Doric and the upper the Corinthian. The third story recedes, and is decorated with a full composite entablature. Opposite the City Hall is the Court House, in the centre of the public square. This is a very heavy, massive structure of gray stone, and is the best specimen of the Grecian Doric order in the city—exceedingly sober and dignified in its aspect, and sufficiently commodious. The City Hall is a large and very creditable pile of stone and brick, with an occasional glimpse of Corinthian ambition, graceful enough in outline, ample in dimensions, and located in the centre of the prettiest open square in the city. There are received and treated here about 2,500 patients per annum. Uncle Sam is represented by the Custom House—a solemn, heavy building, constructed of Quincy granite in the severest mood of Grecian art, and as barren of ornament as a rough-hewn ashlar. The Custom House was erected to accommodate the needs and tastes of a community less than half as large as the Louisville of 1880, and measures are on foot looking to the erection of a building which will compare favorably with the operations and requirements of the times. There is very little doubt that these efforts will succeed, as the Custom House is entirely inadequate to the accommodation of the many departments of the public service which are confined within its walls. The Marine Hospital is an extensive and conveniently constructed pile, which presents no points of special interest.

Our special artist presents an excellent sketch of the city from a point of view looking to the southwest. Partly on account of the merits of the point of observation selected, the sketch will probably be recognized as one of the best ever taken. Many objects of interest will be readily recognized by those acquainted with the subject of the sketch. We also give sketches of the Board of Trade rooms, and will in a future number present views of the objects of interest.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Minnesota and New Jersey Democrats last week elected unopposed delegations to the Cincinnati Convention.

THE Virginia Conservatives in State Convention last week, elected delegates to the Cincinnati Convention favorable to the nomination of Judge Field.

IN the California Democratic Convention a vote on Presidential preferences resulted: Thurman, 173; Tilden, 76; Seymour, 75. An unpledged delegation was elected.

THE Mississippi Greenbackers have selected delegates to the National Greenback Labor Convention, which meets at Chicago on June 9th. The delegates were authorized to select electors.

THE Pennsylvania State Prohibition Convention last week nominated George F. Turner for Auditor-General, and elected a list of delegates to the National Convention which meets in Cleveland, June 17th.

THE Minnesota delegates to the Republican National Convention are instructed to support Senator Windom for President, but seven of the ten delegates are for Blaine. Nebraska has elected a solid Blaine delegation. Dakota has chosen delegates favorable to Windom or Blaine.

SENATOR GORDON of Georgia has resigned his seat and ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown has been appointed to succeed him. The more radical portion of the Democracy of Georgia strongly denounced Governor Brown's appointment on the ground that he does not truly represent the party sentiment.

## THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

THE Illinois Republican Convention, which is likely to be historic because of its important bearing upon the struggle for the Presidential nomination, was in session three days. On the second day the Committee on Credentials submitted three reports, one in favor of admitting a full Grant delegation from Cook County, one in favor of a full Blaine-Washburne delegation, and one in favor of a compromise delegation numbering thirty-six Grant and thirty-six anti-Grant delegates. The last one was adopted by a vote of 241 to 261. The convention finally passed a resolution declaring Grant to be the choice of the Republicans of Illinois by a vote of 386 to 307, and then referred the selection of the delegates to the National Convention to a committee, thus usurping the rights of the district caucuses, many of which had already chosen Blaine delegates. On the third day the committee reported a list of delegates, all of whom are pledged to Grant, and the convention thereupon passed a resolution directing the delegation to vote as a unit for him, eight of the disfranchised districts entering a formal protest against the whole proceeding. Governor Coulton was nominated for re-election, with George M. Hamilton for Lieutenant-Governor. The convention was marked throughout by great excitement, and while the result was in every way favorable to the Grant managers, the effect upon the party fortunes may prove otherwise than gratifying in the canvass for State officers.

## SOME GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

THE Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, which was reported to the House May 21st, appropriates in the aggregate \$20,729,987. The estimates aggregated \$24,374,026.41. The Bill exceeds last year's by \$1,255,953.49. Among the new items are: \$150,000 to continue the work on the Washington monument; \$150,000 for the Mississippi River Commission; \$10,000 for the purchase of the Confederate Post Office records; \$2,846,543 for public buildings. Still other items are: For taking the tenth census, \$2,875,000; for public printing, \$1,600,000; for the lighthouse establishment, \$1,974,000, including \$130,000 for lights and buoys on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers; for the Signal Service, \$375,000 are appropriated.

## Lima, Peru.

A CORRESPONDENT traveling in Peru says that Lima now has about 150,000 inhabitants, and looks like a European city. It is lighted by gas, and it has water-works, street-cars, hacks and all the modern improvements. The stores, nearly all owned by foreigners, are, many of them, magnificent. But the greatest financial depression now exists. The currency is sufficiently inflated to suit

the most extravagant Greenbacker. Although a silver-producing country, there is no silver. The metallic currency is nickel, the largest piece being a real, one-tenth of a dollar, and it is about the size of our five-cent nickel coin. The medio, or half-real, one-twentieth of a dollar, is only one-third the size of their real. There are no silver dollars—no silver of any denomination. It has crawled away to hide. But they have plenty of paper money. The price of paper is exorbitantly high. Eggs are four reals—forty cents—apiece; beefsteak, eight reals—eighty cents—a pound; butter that comes over the mountains and is good, \$1.50 a pound.

## PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

## The New House of Commons.

The new English Parliament assembled on Thursday, April 29th, for organization. On the morrow the ceremony of taking the oath of allegiance to the Queen and signing the roll was begun by the Speaker. But first the right honorable gentleman was summoned by "Black Rod" to the House of Lords. There he was graciously assured by the Lord Chancellor that her Majesty had "most readily" approved and confirmed him as Speaker. Safe in the haven of his own Chair again, the Speaker duly informed honorable members that he had in the Upper House "had claim to all your ancient rights and privileges—freedom of speech in debate, freedom of arrest for your persons and servants, freedom of access to her Majesty the Queen whenever occasion may require, and that the most favorable construction may be placed upon all your proceedings." Throughout the afternoon the example set by the Speaker was expeditiously followed, and a goodly number of Commons took the usual simple oath of allegiance, standing round the two additional tables placed for their convenience as they read the words from the tablet each held. One by one—the new members instructed by the Clerk—they thereafter pass down on the Ministerial side of the Treasury table, and subscribed their names in the book in the manner illustrated. On Thursday, May 20th, Parliament re-assembled. The Queen's Speech was read by Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor. The House of Commons was crowded, but the attendance in the House of Peers was meagre.

## The United States Ship "Constellation."

The United States Relief Ship *Constellation* reached Queenstown, in Cork Harbor, on April 20th, and a few days afterwards His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Rear Admiral R. N., commanding the reserve, officially received the American naval commander, Captain E. Potter, on board H. M. S. *Lively*, dispatch vessel, and bade him welcome to Great Britain's shores, heartily thanking him and the United States Government and people for their signal act of kindness to a portion of the Queen's subjects. After the exchange of friendly civilities, his Royal Highness speedily arranged with Captain Potter the manner in which the stores brought by the *Constellation* were to be transhipped to the flotilla of gunboats which were to convey them to different ports along the west coast of Ireland. On the 24th the Duke with his staff returned the visit. He was received by Captain Potter and all the officers, also Colonel King-Harman, Rev. Dr. Hepworth (the Commissioner of the New York Herald Relief Fund), Major Gaskill, and others. The utmost good feeling prevailed, but as the practical work was of the first importance, the visit was not prolonged. The Stars and Stripes, in honor of the United States, were displayed from the fore of all Her Majesty's ships of the Relief Squadron.

## The Return of the "Vega" to Stockholm.

Nordenskjöld, on the 24th of April, completed his famous voyage, having on that day reached Stockholm in the *Vega*, Captain Palander, after sailing past the north of Europe and Asia, descending around the latter continent and passing through the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean, Atlantic and Baltic to Stockholm. Our illustration shows the grand reception that awaited him. The hills were all lighted up, a guard of steamers gay with bunting escorted him up to the landing where the hereditary Prince of Sweden, with a host of civil and military authorities, awaited him in the midst of a countless multitude of the people. The whole city was lighted up, and the fireworks made it look like a scene in fairy land. The next day a solemn service of thanksgiving was offered up in the Castle chapel, and in the evening a grand banquet was given to all the members of the expedition.

## International Fisheries Exhibition.

This exhibition was opened on April 20th by the Crown Prince of Prussia and Germany, in the Agricultural Museum at Berlin, of which we give an illustration. It is very extensive and various, both as regards the interesting collection of living fish, and that of many descriptions of fishing-tackle, which have been gathered from all parts of the world, and the great variety of smoked, preserved and tinned fish. China, Japan, Holland, Germany, America, England, Russia, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Austria-Hungary are all more or less represented. It is, in fact, as the Commissioner of the United States remarked, "a union of all nations of the earth in a comparative and competitive display of the wealth of their rivers, lakes and seas, and the ingenuity with which the inhabitants of the waters are laid under contribution to furnish food, clothing and ornament for mankind."

## Fine Arts Exposition, Turin.

This Exposition was opened on the 25th of April by King Humbert, attended by Cairoli, President of the Council and Vile Minister of the Interior. As all the artists of Italy responded to the call, the Exhibition, in the number and value of the paintings, is worthy of the palace. This stands in one of the finest quarters of Turin, that of the old Parade. It is a quadrilateral about 600 feet long by 200 feet deep, fronting on Saccardi Street. The facade comprises a pavilion with an attic, and on either side porches with three arcades. The interior is divided into three galleries, that in the centre devoted to sculpture, those at the sides to paintings. There is an annex set apart for industrial art products. The ceremony of inauguration took place in the vestibule and grand saloon at the entrance of the palace.

## The New Hotel des Postes, Paris.

The post-office at Paris is a series of buildings successively added to an old historic edifice now black and tottering with age, the Hotel Fleurant Armentonville. It once belonged to the family of Paul de Gondi, then to Hervart, a great financier, but since 1756 has been the post-office. Additions were made from time to time in different directions requiring a perfect labyrinth of corridors and staircases, which rendered the whole as unfit as possible for the immense postal service of the French capital. The Government has now resolved to demolish it and erect an edifice worthy of the country. Meanwhile the postal business will be transferred to the Place du Carrousel and the wing of the buildings in the Rue de Rivoli. The streets adjoining the site of the new post-office will be widened and the new building will occupy a whole block facing on the Rue aux Ours, Rue du Louvre, Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, and a new street not yet named. The public will enter on the Rue du Louvre, the mail wagons on Rue aux Ours. The building will be solid and commodious without pretensions to architectural elegance and will cost eight and a half millions of francs.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—A DISPLAY of American plants is to be held annually in Hyde Park, London.

—MANY Jesuits will leave France for this country when the decrees against them are enforced.

—RUSSIAN students are now forbidden to marry, and those who violate this rule are to be expelled from the university.

—THE Literary Congress at Lisbon, which was to have been held in June during the festivities in honor of the poet De Camoens, has been postponed to September 15th.

—THREE-FOURTHS of all the Baptist churches in the country are in the South. The membership of this denomination in the Southern States is 1,500,000, of whom 900,000 are colored.

—A FURTHER concession is said to have been granted to the Old Believers in Russia. The churches from which they were violently excluded forty years ago are to be restored to them.

—A TELEGRAM from Jackson, Tenn., says the Supreme Court has decided that the taxing district of Memphis is the successor of the City of Memphis, and is therefore liable for its contracts.

—THE persons who wrecked a train on the Andalusian Railway, in Spain, recently, have been court-martialed. Thirteen of them were sentenced to death and thirteen to imprisonment for twenty years.

—A SUPPOSED relic of Sir John Franklin's expedition has been pulled up off Sheerness by a fisherman. It is a large wooden-stocked anchor marked *Terror*, and is believed to have belonged to the unfortunate vessel lost with the *Erebus* in 1845-46.

—THE losses by the recent fire which destroyed the town of Milton, Pa., amounted to \$1,700,000. Over 600 houses were burned. For some days after the fire, hundreds of homeless people lived in tents. All the surrounding towns contributed liberally to the relief of the sufferers.

—THE engine of the train which went down with the Tay Bridge has been raised, and the reversing-bar shows that the engineer had not time to reverse his engine before he went over. The recent evidence shows that the train and bridge fell together, and before the former left the track.

—APPLICATIONS for space at the Melbourne Exhibition are pouring in, especially from the United States and France. The Exhibition at Sydney closed on April 20th. The exhibits numbered 14,000 and the awards 7,070. The number of admissions was 1,020,000, and the receipts were \$225,000.

—THE Caucasian authorities hope to complete the military road connecting Alexandropol with Kars by the beginning of June. The road was begun last year, and is calculated to have cost upwards of \$6,000 a mile, though the ground is singularly easy. The military road joining Kars with Batoum is already finished.

—GERMANY continues to fortify herself on her eastern frontier. Not content with strategic railways and entrenched camps, she is building forts around the largest fortresses. For instance, in the present year around Königsberg, in Prussia proper, ten forts will be completed, and an eleventh at Neudorff will be begun.

—THE following operas have been prohibited by the Government of St. Petersburg: "Boris Godunov," by M. Musorgski; "The Death of Ivan the Terrible" (English type not available for the original Russian title), by M. Tolstoi; and "Wassilius Meientjerwa," by M. Ostrowski. It has been stated that the prohibition is attributable to political fears.

—IN Belgium there are 40,000 persons engaged in braiding straw hats, and 6,000 in sewing hats. The yearly income accruing to these workers is 4,000,000 francs. The greater part of this amount represents labor, the value of the raw material being very small. The larger portion of the material is wheat straw, cut before it is quite ripe and bleached in the sun.

—"THE Temple of Glory of Russia" is the name of the building which it is proposed to erect in St. Petersburg, on Vassilievsky Island, just opposite the Winter Palace. The form of the building will be similar to that of the crown of Vladimir Monomach, a brave prince of the eleventh century, and the internal arrangements are to represent the history of Russia.

—THE workmen of California have adopted a comprehensive platform. It is anti-Chinese, anti-slavery, anti-national banks, anti-monopoly, and favoring greenbacks, Government control of corporations, female enfranchisement, compulsory education, the creating by tax of a fund to be used in assisting heads of families in settling on public lands, and the election of President and Vice-President of the United States and Postmasters by a direct vote of the people.

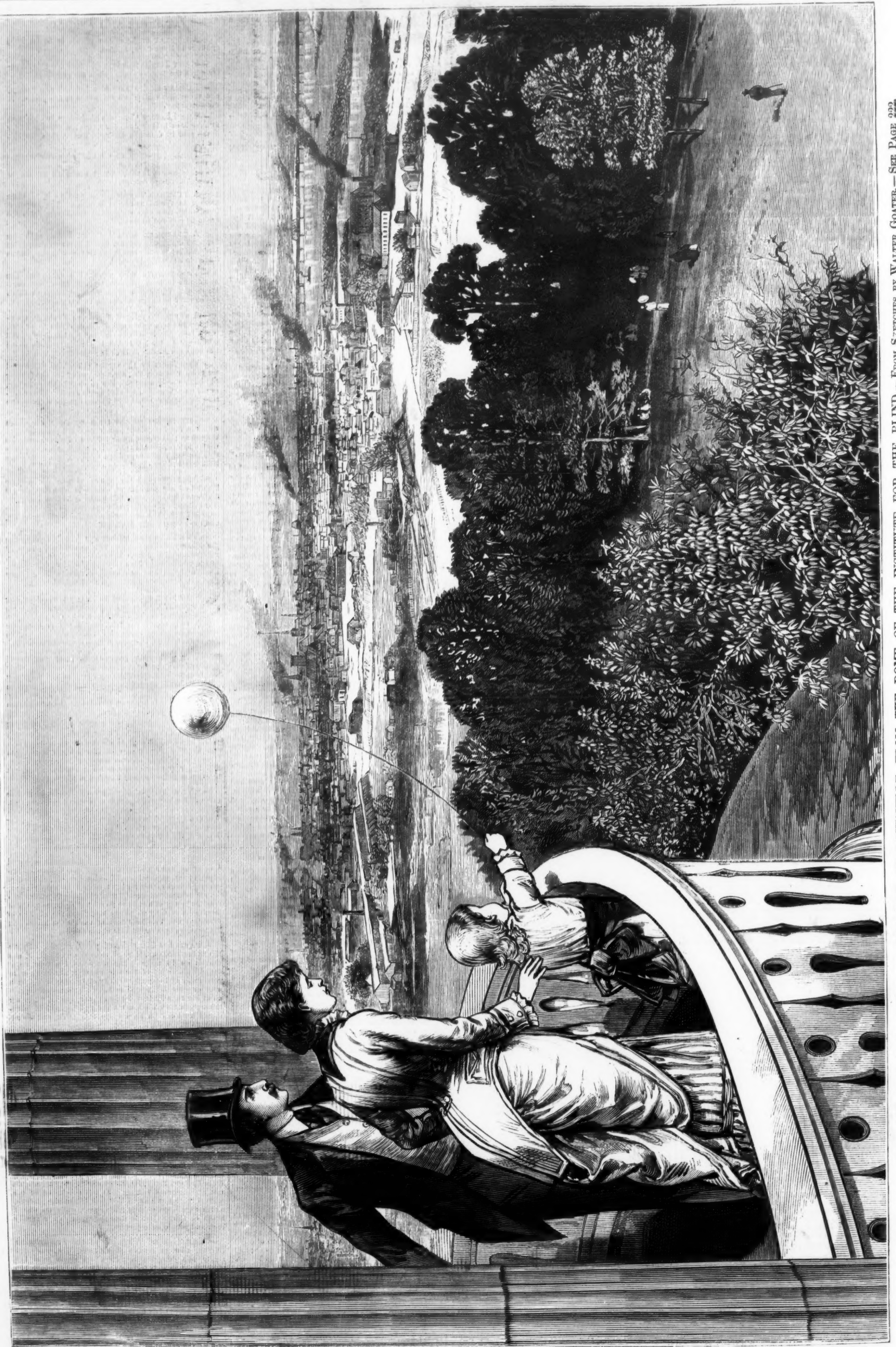
—PARIS has 365 miles of paved streets. Stone blocks are used on 264 miles, macadam on 82 miles, and asphalt on 19 miles. The macadam has been abandoned on account of the expense of maintaining it in good order and the impossibility of keeping it free from mud or dust. The cost in Paris for stone-block pavement has been \$2.90 the square yard, against \$2.50 for the asphalt. In Washington the new stone block pavements have cost on an average only \$1.90, and the asphalt \$1.47.

—BULGARIA is a nice kind of a place to live in. A resident says that when three or four armed Bulgarians meet an unarmed Turk alone, they generally cut off his head; and when three or four Turks meet a Bulgarian under similar circumstances, they generally cut off his head. When the Turk loses his head the case is ended, but when the dead Bulgarian is found there is an inquiry. Turks are arrested and examined, and encouraged to speak the truth by the application of red-hot irons to the soles of their feet.

—THE grand opening musical festival took place at the London Crystal Palace on May 1st, and was an immense success. The prima donna, Mme. Marie Roze, met a most enthusiastic reception upon making her appearance, and at the conclusion of each of her pieces received a perfect ovation. The other artists were Mme. Trebelli, Mme. Patey, Mr. Lloyd and Signor Foli, and all met with deserved success. At the conclusion of the festival there was a grand Venetian *fete* in the gardens, which were magnificently illuminated, while the united bands of Her Majesty's Guards played. Over twenty thousand people were present.

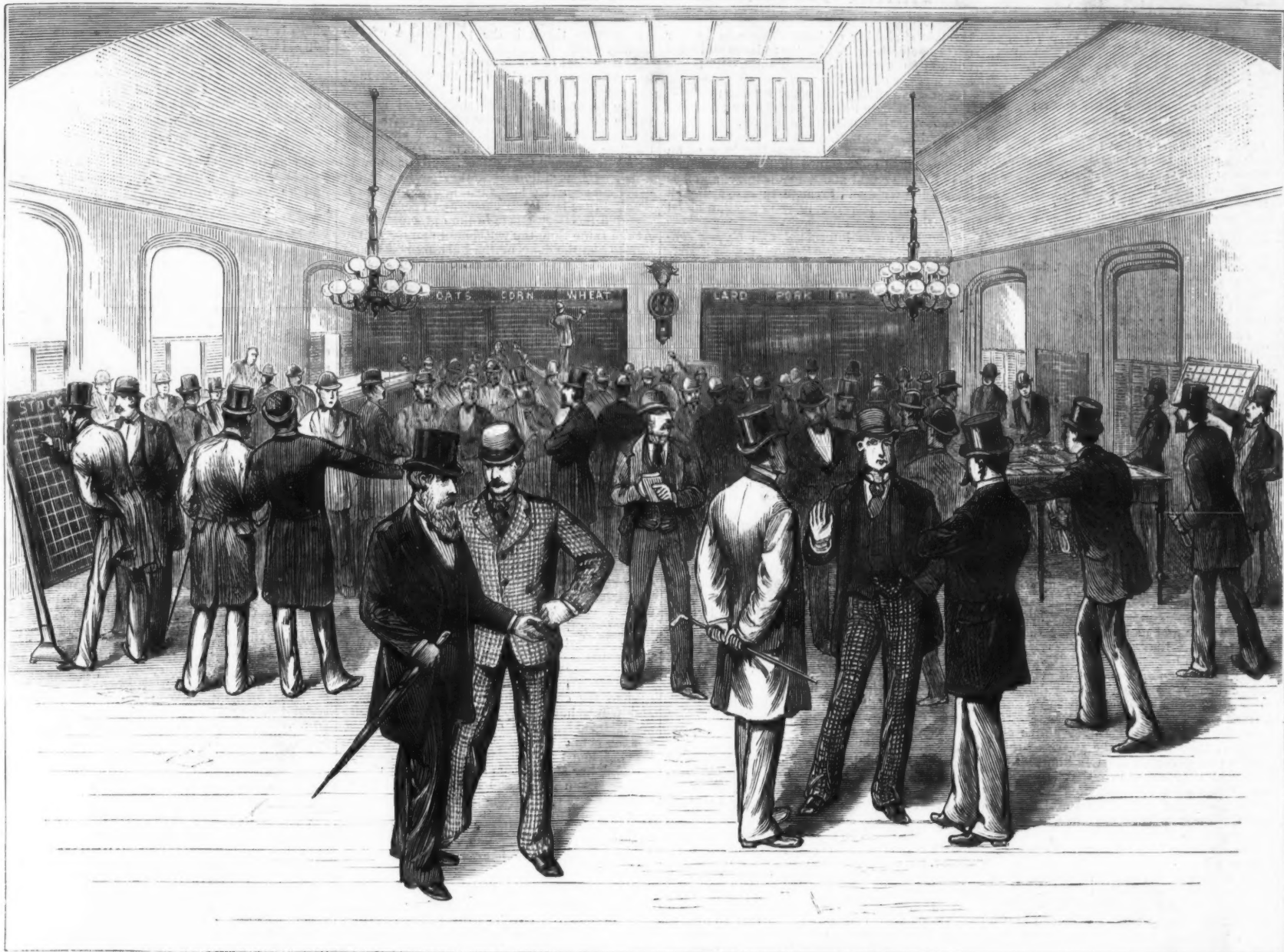
—THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Madison, Wis., embraces nearly 500 delegates, ministers and elders from the thirty-eight Synods in this country, which include 179 Presbyteries. The strength of the denomination is shown by a few figures. In 1879 there were 5,415 churches, 4,938 ministers, 574,486 communicants and 614,774 Sunday-school members. To support these churches \$6,311,768 was contributed by their congregations, while to Home Missions \$390,683 was given, and to Foreign Missions \$361,658. For all purposes the amount of money raised aggregated \$8,260,013. In the care of the denomination are thirteen theological seminaries, with 534 students for the year, and 161 were graduated. The consideration of all these interests come within the scope of the General Assembly.





KENTUCKY.—THE SOUTH IN 1880.—VIEW OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, FROM THE DOME OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.—FROM SKETCHES BY WALTER GOATER.—SEE PAGE 222.





A BUSY HOUR IN THE BOARD OF TRADE SALESROOM.



THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY—A SALE OF TOBACCO AT AUCTION IN THE LOUISVILLE WAREHOUSE.

KENTUCKY.—THE SOUTH IN 1880—THE TOBACCO AND GRAIN INTERESTS OF LOUISVILLE.—FROM SKETCHES BY WALTER GOATER.—SEE PAGE 222.



## THE YOUNG LOVE AND THE OLD.

O H, the young love was sweet, dear,  
The dainty dream of ours,  
When we could not keep our feet, dear,  
From dancing through the flow'rs;  
When hopes and gay romances  
Were thick as leaves in Spring,  
And cares were old folk's fancies,  
And joy the solid thing.  
Of all youth's visions blest, dear,  
Of all its golden dews,  
Oh, the young love was best, dear,  
That dainty dream of ours!

Oh, the old love is sweet, dear,  
Those chill October days,  
When we tread with faltering feet, dear,  
The sere and silent ways,  
When earth has lost its glory,  
And heav'n has lost its blue,  
And life's a sober story,  
And care a comrade true.  
Though hopes no longer cheat, dear,  
And dreams have lost their way,  
Oh, the old love is sweet, dear,  
That gilds the Autumn day!

## THE SCHAFFUSKIE LANDS.

BY ANNIE DUFFELL,  
Author of "IN THE MERRIER," etc.

## CHAPTER III.—(CONTINUED).

IN Toboskie's soul is a great doubt of this woman, over whom more than one man has well nigh gone mad. She confronts him in her sunny insouciant youth, with a dazzling smile upon her perfect lips, and her eyes shining like Summer seas. Still his keen instincts, swifter and more unerring than an Indian's, tell him that something is lacking in her soul. She has spoken carelessly, naturally; she, this queen of fashion, this pet of the high-bred throng; yet that growing doubt of her is upon him, and he tells himself that Jack Ashhurst's wife has lied to him.

Still, though his soul is for ever above and beyond her, though in all the years of their future she can never awaken in him that immutable and reverential love that is characteristic of the men of his race, though he feels her utter falsity and want of soul, still, despite all this, the sensuous grace of her Southern beauty appeals to his senses. He feels a blind, dizzy passion seize him as her eyes and lips smile up at him.

To his eyes, dazed as they are by passion, there is a vast invitation in her manner. Their surroundings fade away; he sees only that dazzling face, and bends lower and lower above it, while his breath breaks from him heavily.

Then suddenly his senses return—they have been literally swept away in that swift gust of passion—and he straightens himself, while his eyes flash. In this moment an utter hatred of himself rushes into his soul; he knows how near he has been to weakness, how nearly this woman has swept away that haughty self-containment which has been his pride, and a loathing both of her and himself deepens upon him.

And she has seen that sudden, irresistible, bending towards her, and is well pleased. She vows to have this man at her feet. She believes that it can be done by that swift weakness that so nearly overpowered him. Gypsy is not a bad woman; perhaps in all that throng there is no truer wife than Jack Ashhurst's. Between themselves there is a perfect understanding, and in Jack's breast confidence unlimited.

It pleases him that she is admired, and all her conquests are known to him. Never has she deceived him in any point, never could she be prouder of her triumphs than is he.

Now a deliberate resolution has fastened upon her to win this man's love. He is different from her past victims. Quite possibly she has seen handsomer men—in fact, she is sure that she has—but never one so haughty and regal, so proudly unapproachable. His general appearance is that of ice. His eyes are dark and keen as an eagle's, and flash at times like sun's rays upon an iceberg; his features straight and clear; his lips being thin and tightly compressed, and holding around them deep lines that tell of a dominant will. He is a man born to command, and although yet young, being not over thirty, has already celebrated himself in his own country as a powerful statesman, a just ruler and a man invulnerable to the charms of women, though always treating them with the courtliest deference, and never by any means stunning their society. Jack Ashhurst's wife, young and insouciant as she is, has a native ability for reading countenances. And, looking up now into the dark and icy visage of her companion, she knows that fierce passions slumber in his nature, or are restrained by an iron hand. She knows that some day he will awaken to love—a love that shall possess him like a mighty tempest—that shall smite his pride and self-security to the dust; that shall call crime holy, guilt sacred, if they but gain him the object of his incomputable passion.

It is something new, this wild, fierce, but suppressed nature of the man, and again she vows that for her this new life of love shall be awakened, that upon her shall centre all the overwhelming force of that passionate and dominant soul.

And at the same time, he, too, is busy with his thoughts. He is well aware that her beauty for an instant enthralled him as with a sorcerer's spell. Yet he swears that never again, whatever the future may hold for him, shall he be betrayed into such weakness—weakness born of her. And he will keep his vow; in that wild, swift gust of passion, Clair Ashhurst's power over him begun and ended. There is nothing in her antagonistic to him; it cannot be dignified by that title. But he has a

terrible shrinking of her. There is in her nature something lacking that places an insurmountable barrier between them—that lifts him forever above her power.

A strange silence has come between them—a silence which he now breaks by resuming the conversation where she left off.

"And had she no friends?"  
"None; she was the granddaughter of an impoverished nobleman, I believe. Jack collected all he could about her history, and has it saved in writing. Strange to say, although she was born in Greece, there is Russian blood in her."

Toboskie looks interested, and Gypsy continues:

"There is Russian blood in her—Jack ascertained to a certainty. And there is a lot of property somewhere around St. Petersburg that is hers by law. When Jack and Maize and I spend all our money, we are going to emigrate to Russia and pick up the stray wealth around there," she speaks, laughingly, and he sees that her eyes always brighten when she mentions the child. That she is sincerely attached to it he cannot doubt.

"And when am I to see 'Jack'?" says Toboskie, with a smile.

"Poor, dear Jack," ejaculates Gypsy, and the corners of her mouth go down. "He is laid up with the gout. And the best husband that is hers by law. When Jack and Maize and I spend all our money, we are going to emigrate to Russia and pick up the stray wealth around there," she speaks, laughingly, and he sees that her eyes always brighten when she mentions the child. That she is sincerely attached to it he cannot doubt.

Accordingly, he professes his delight at the prospect of "cheering up Jack," and, giving her his arm, they leave the ballroom.

## CHAPTER IV.—THE RESCUE.

THROUGH the hall, up the broad stairs, and then through another hall, they go, Jack Ashhurst's wife talking blithely as they leisurely proceed. Finally, they pause at the commencement of a suite of rooms, and, throwing open the door, Gypsy ushers her companion into her private parlor, wherein sits great, honest, handsome Jack Ashhurst, reading the *Turf and Farm*, with his unruly foot propped upon a chair.

It is not often that Lord Toboskie is seized with sudden or violent emotions, but now his heart instantly warms to this English peer, and they speedily enter into conversation; and, while he charms his host with his brilliancy, his eyes are busy with his surroundings. There is nothing of the "hotel" about this apartment. It is airy, home-like and daintily perfect. Upon the walls hang paintings by Murillo, Carracci and Guido. *Bric-à-brac* is strewn promiscuously around, and here, too, are memories of Rome, Venice and Dresden. Suddenly the door of the apartment opens, and a lady enters. She is tall, above the average height of women, and extremely slender. Her hair is black, with that soft, purple darkness seen only in Spaniards; her eyes are of the same hue, deep-set, and burn with a peculiar magnetic fire; her complexion is dark, amounting almost to swarthy, and her lips are thin and straightly shaped; her brow, broad and denoting a powerful intellect, though one, he is inclined to think, wasted. She wears her hair drawn straight back from her forehead, and is dressed plainly in black, though in good taste. She is, he should think, thirty years old.

She advances with ease and dignity, and is introduced by Gypsy as "My dear friend and companion, Mrs. Gebaudie."

The conversation now becomes general; and during a lull, Gypsy turns to her companion with the question:

"Is Maize abed?"  
"Yes. She was not well, and I sent her to her room quite early," answers the dark lady. Lady Ashhurst starts in some alarm.

"Not well?" she says. "I must see her," and crosses the room. Lord Toboskie's gaze follows her as she passes into the next apartment, which she also crosses, and opens the door of the chamber beyond.

He sees her stand for an instant as though petrified, then recoil and fling up her soft, jeweled hands with a sharp cry of horror. Then from the opened door rushes a flood of smoke, before which Lady Ashhurst turns and speeds back to the parlor. Her face is blanched to the hue of marble, and she runs straight to the Russian.

"Fire! Save her!—oh, save her!" The words break from her in a hoarse, choked cry, and every one springs to his feet.

In an instant Toboskie has rushed through the long suite, and stands upon the threshold of the furthest chamber. The windows being up, the smoke principally escapes into the outer air; only the red flames of the fire fill the room—the pitiless fire that leaps and sparkles and fastens on all the soft drapery of the chamber.

And through the flames and heat, standing in the centre of the burning circle, he sees a small white-robed figure. All the long mass of golden hair falls down over her snowy robe; and through the fire her great solemn eyes meet his in that strong mysterious expression, now intensified, that holds him for an instant entranced.

A great shudder creeps through all the length and breadth of his magnificent frame, and his eyes are fastened upon her. He has seen all this before—in fancy. Her eyes have haunted him, and always with them has come this picture—the fire, the spirit and martyrdom—the soul struggling upwards to its high

attainments through the purification of the flames.

Is it typical of the future?  
But he is speedily brought to a realization of the present.

The flames have drawn nearer and nearer to the child. A swift convulsion crosses her face; with a gasping, choking cry she flings out her small arms, her form aways and she drops downward to the floor. With one bound he gains her side, and, gathering her in his arms, flings over her face and shoulders a blanket that lays at his feet, and speeds back through the fiery circle to the outer chamber. At the same time the watchman and assistants burst open the door of the burning room, and the fire, being of short duration, is soon under their control.

Everything has been done quietly, and below the gay throngs dance on unconscious of the hair's-breadth that separated them from a tragedy.

In the parlor of the Ashhursts Jack's wife wrings her hands, and alternately cries and laughs in a most hysterical manner. Her face is pallid, her eyes wild and still terrified. Jack himself is somewhat pale, as he hobbles across to his darling, whom the Russian still holds tightly in his arms.

Only the dark lady has any semblance of composure, and she, too, crosses to the child, evidently with the intention of ascertaining the extent of her injury, which is comparatively slight. She lies pale and apparently lifeless in his arms, her head thrown backwards against his breast, the straight, clear-cut features gleaming like a cameo, and all the long flood of golden hair sweeping downwards over his arm.

"Maize, my darling!" Honest Jack Ashhurst's voice quivers and is husky, as he bends over the child just plucked from death.

"Oh, Maize; oh, my sweet love! oh, my dear—my dear!" Like a rush of south wind Gypsy springs from a couch upon which she has thrown herself in her frantic terror, and flies to the child. She bends low above her, and winds her lovely white arm around the small form that the ambassador still holds. All the rich color has faded from her cheeks, leaving her pale but beautiful as an angel. Around her slight form sweep the soft riches of her silken robes, and in the nut-brown of her hair and around the rich contour of her throat gleam diamonds fit for a princess.

By her side is stationed the sable form of her dark companion, her swarthy face as emotionless as stone, her eyes bent upon the lady who, in a perfect abandonment of weakness, wrings her hands and sobs like a child.

"Oh, my love—my love!" again the shrill wail breaks from her, as she bends over the child, and presses kiss after kiss upon the marble-like brow.

Suddenly upon the snowy, rounded surface of Gypsy's arm a brown, slim hand is laid. Toboskie notices this without raising his eyes, and also observes how the four dark fingers press tighter and tighter upon the soft flesh.

Involuntarily glancing at Gypsy's face he sees the lips quiver convulsively, and a frown creases the smooth beauty of her brow. At first he is sure that she makes an effort to withdraw from that powerful touch; then her arm lies passively, while gradually her sobs cease; and with one final convulsion in her pallid face, as if occasioned by actual pain, she slowly withdraws her gaze from the child and fastens it upon her companion.

Toboskie also glances at the woman. In her eyes is a chill, powerful gleam that dazzles like lightning—a gleam that reveals to him the wonderful mesmeric power of this soul.

"Well?" Jack Ashhurst's wife puts the question, looking helplessly into the fathomless eyes of her companion.

"You are excited, Lady Ashhurst, and can do no good. Don't you think it would be better for you to sit down and leave me to attend to this?" Her voice is smooth and natural and honest. Unsuspecting Jack has observed nothing unusual in this circumstance; but Toboskie notices the dog-like humility with which Gypsy obeys the unspoken command and sinks in a chair.

Then her companion turns to him:

"Give me the child, my lord, if you please." The words are simple, but they rouse a fierce wrath in him.

"I will hold her myself if Lord Jack does not object," he says, calmly.

"Certainly not. Shall be delighted if you will be so kind," replies Jack, who, between his recent excitement and the pangs of his abused member, is well-nigh distracted.

The woman fastens the full light of her fathomless eyes upon Toboskie in a steady and peculiar gaze; but his own never waver. He sees the gathering, scintillating gleams, and the red light that speaks of wrath as well as power. He sees her take a step nearer him, while her eyes deepen in their mysterious splendor. He knows how terrible must be this will that he is combating to a weaker spirit, but the haughty supremacy of his own matchless strength never wavers. Between them is that steady, continued stare while two powerful wills struggle for ascendancy.

Finally the woman sees how useless are her efforts to subdue the mighty force of this man's icy and immovable character, and, dropping her arms, turns away. For the first time her peculiar power has been resisted successfully, but Toboskie knows that in her he has made a bitter and implacable enemy for all eternity.

"Is she burnt much?" groans Jack, struggling with his own pangs.

"Comparatively very little; one poor little arm is considerably blistered, and must necessarily be very painful, but not serious," says Toboskie, gently lifting the injured member, he having laid Maize upon a sofa and seated himself beside her.

The Dark Lady, as he always designates her in his mind, now returns with lint and washes, and places them upon a stand by his side.

There is something amounting almost to stolidity in her excessive calm as she stands silently above him. Gypsy lies, motionless as a statue, upon a distant divan. And now over the countenance of the child flickers a gleam of awakening life. The lips quiver, and a scarlet flush creeps upwards to the very roots of the golden hair; then the great, dark eyes unclose and look straight into his own.

For an instant she continues to lay mute and dazed; then, with that quick, defiant gesture that he remembers so well, she recoils from him and a flash comes in the shadowy splendor of her eyes.

"Jack, oh, Jack!" There is a convulsive little ring in the voice that started so bravely, and the faintest suspicion of a sob, as the excruciating pain of the burnt flesh shoots through all her frame. With a mad disregard of the gout, Jack hastily gets upon his feet, and again valiantly hobbles across the room.

"What is it, my darling, my little pet?" he cries, bending above her. "Oh, Lord! look at her arm!" recoiling suddenly at sight of the red, blistered flesh, where the sleeve of her nightgown hangs in black and charred remains. "Good mercy! what a — shame! I'll have every man arrested in this house. I'll make somebody pay dear for this heathenish carelessness. Tell me, darling, if you can, who set the room on fire? Only let me find out and I'll — There, then, dear, don't cry!"

"Dear Jack, I am not going to cry," murmurs the child, and a ghastly attempt at a smile flits athwart her pallid lips. "But Jack, couldn't you do something for my arm? And take him away!" She jerks her golden head in the direction of the Russian, who has given way to his host.

Honest, tender-hearted Jack is instantly plunged in the direst confusion at this last request, and bends over her in alarm.

"Don't be uncivil, Maize," he begs, in an undertone. "Why, good fathers, child! he saved your life, in all probability!"

Jack and the ambassador stand alone now beside the child—the Dark Lady having crossed to Gypsy—and Maize, raising her head with that proud uplifting, looks steadily upwards at the two men bending above her, and every word, though low, is plainly audible to them.

"I would not have gone to him; he came and took me. It is not my fault that he saved my life. I would much rather have burned than had him save me!"

During the delivery of this civil speech Jack has made sundry and desperate attempts to check the flood of her eloquence, and is now, at the termination, almost overwhelmed with confusion. Feeling that the occasion demands some sort of an apology, he turns to his guest.

"Don't mind her—I hope you don't think for a moment," he begins, vaguely. "Maize is—er—subject to most violent and unaccountable prejudices. In fact, there isn't a person in the world that she doesn't detest," he tells this lie unblushingly, and continues with a long preamble, with the laudable intention of preventing any tender speech Miss Maize may have in waiting.

"My dear sir, I don't 'mind' in the least," cheerfully affirms the hero of the evening; "to the contrary, I am very fond of this sort of thing." The fervency with which he attests to this falsehood causes Jack to look at him dubiously. "It is but natural that Miss Maize should detest me; twice I have been unfortunate enough to do the young lady a favor—once I rescued her from a wetting, and to-night I saved her from the flames. Since the world stood, that has been sufficient cause for enmity on the side of the favored."

A queer, half-abashed look steals over the child's face, which also shows plainly the tokens of a desperate struggle. Then suddenly it ceases, and propping herself up with her well arm, she lifts its burnt and aching fellow-member and extends it to Toboskie.

There is something inestimably touching in the simple gesture, telling that even her pride and enmity shall be sacrificed to justice; and he looks first at the small quivering hand and then at the pallid face. It must be confessed that there is nothing nearly so amicable as the gesture in the gaze that meets his. There is a suppressed hostile gleam still in those splendid eyes that shows him her flag of truce is raised under decided protest.

Jack, just made aware of the absence of his wife, has hopped over to ascertain the extent of Gypsy's ailments, and Toboskie and the child are briefly alone.

"I am sure," she says, stiffly, and he sees it is with difficulty that she can force her lips to frame the words, so great is the growing pain of her burns—"I am sure I am very much obliged to you," and she furthermore humbles herself by pressing her hand upon him in the form of a vicious little thrust.

But he refuses to take it, and bends above her.

"No," he says, half-laughing. "Let it be an even warfare between us. As you justly say, you did not ask me to rescue you, and I should have done the same for any chambermaid in the house; you are under no obligations. If you were hostile to me an hour ago, there is no earthly reason why you should deny yourself that pleasure now."

The little hand drops, and she sinks back upon the pillows with signs of evident relief, that can be anything but flattering to her rescuer.

Jack and his wife now come to Maize, both suggesting a thousand impossible remedies that would be of no earthly use to the sufferer, and wildly impatient for the arrival of the doctor, for whom every available servant in the house has been dispatched.

The consequences are that in five minutes one after another of the reports are sent in, to the effect that not a doctor can be procured for love or money.

Jack immediately launches forth into vindictive abuse of the whole medical profession,



while Gypsy, again bathed in tears, persecutes the sufferer with constant inquiries as to "How she feels," "And if it hurts her much," and "If she won't have her arm bathed in lavender-water." The child bears her pain with a Spartan heroism, but her face blanches more and more, and her eyes are a trifle wild and agonized.

"What shall we do?" groans distracted Jack.

"I have had some slight experience in surgical matters," begins his guest, stiffly, perfectly conscious that if the child have her own way his services will be promptly declined, "and if—"

"Oh! I should be so thankful!" interrupts Gypsy, frantically. "Do—do something for her, Lord Toboskie! Oh, the poor child! See how she suffers!"

He sees a fierce objection in the pain-filled eyes of the child; but with a manner that announces his determination of taking the case wholly in his own hands, he kneels beside the couch and examines the injured arm. Then he calls for scissors, which are speedily supplied him, and, without one glance at the little white face, but with inestimable gentleness, proceeds to cut away the burnt skin and growing blisters.

It is an agonizing operation for the child, and as she lies back upon the couch with closed eyes, anon a suppressed groan breaks from her twitching lips. Finally, he has the torn and useless flesh removed, then proceeds, somewhat awkwardly, it is true, to bind the arm in a simple ointment, the ingredients of which have been supplied him by Mrs. Gabaudie, who now stands beside him.

"In knowledge you are irreproachable, but in practice a trifle *mauvais*," she says, courteously. "Perhaps I can be of some service in bandaging."

He bows and politely gives way. She kneels beside Maize, and softly taking up her arm, proceeds to bind it up. Toboskie watches her, unconsciously interested. All her gestures are slow and graceful and full of magnetic rest. There is about her, in moments of tranquillity, a soothing, slumberous influence that makes itself conscious to those in her vicinity. There is an inestimable ease in all her manners.

Until this moment he has seen in her nothing positively beautiful, though no one could doubt her refined extraction. Now, as he watches her hands, he is struck with their beauty. They are more perfect than sculptured marble, because they possess wondrous character. In shade, like her face, they are a rich olive, interlaced with just a suggestion of dark-blue veins. In the palms a pink flush, heart-shaped, breaks through the darker shade, across which lead straight and perfect lines. The fingers are slender and exceedingly tapering, with rounded, delicate nails, through which breaks faintly that same soft tint of the palms.

It is a wondrous delicate hand, softer than satin, he knows, yet as it trifles in its idle, slumberous grace over the details of the bandaging, there is in it an expression—I use the word advisedly—of marvelous and incomputable power—a power that would surmount every earthly obstacle, and even cope with heaven for a coveted boon. All the hidden, mysterious soul of this woman, all the strength and fire and passion repressed from the icy exterior, claim existence in her hands.

And he sees, too, that her touch is soothing to the sufferer. She lies more quietly, and her eyes close, but not with that spasmodic compression borne of great agony.

The bandaging is accomplished, still those dark hands with their sensitive beauty flit around the child, brushing like the breath of a zephyr the pallid cheek, the closed eyes, the still twitching lips, and lingering longer than elsewhere upon the heaving chest.

Minutes pass. Finally the lips and breast grow motionless, and the soft, regular breathing denotes slumber.

Maize is actually asleep!

He is amazed at this proof of the mesmeric power of the woman, and glances at his companions. But they apparently perceive nothing remarkable in the occurrence. Feeling that he can be of no further service, but proferring his assistance whenever they shall honor him by calling upon him should occasion demand it, he makes his adieu in a low voice, and, after a superfluity of thanks, takes his departure with the growing conviction upon him that, altogether, Jack Ashhurst's household is, to say the least, a trifle peculiar.

(To be continued.)

#### HANLAN AGAIN WINS THE \$6,000 PURSE.

THE long-talked-of meeting between Edward Hanlan, of Canada, and Charles Courtney, of Union Springs, N. Y., took place at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 19th. It was scarcely more than a meeting, for, with the exception of a few strokes by Courtney at the start, the Canadian oarsman had the race entirely to himself. Although falling somewhat behind his previous record, he retains the championship and secures the purse of \$6,000 which he fairly earned last year.

The conditions for a great aquatic contest were never better. The water was admirable, the weather fresh, the spectators numerous and encouragingly demonstrative.

By 4 o'clock the aqueduct bridge, which spans the Potomac a few yards above the starting-point of the race, swarmed with people. The house-tops and windows which overlooked the course, the decks of the vessels in port, the stands which had been erected for the accommodation of spectators—all were alive with a perspiring mass of humanity. Thousands of people who would be ill-natured and impatient on any other occasion, sat three, four, five hours to-day without a murmur, waiting for the race to begin. It is no exaggeration to say that when the starting-gun was fired at nine minutes past six o'clock at least 50,000 spectators had their eyes bent upon the course.

At a quarter to six o'clock Hanlan and Courtney both appeared on the river, paddling leisurely

towards the starting-point. Their appearance was the signal for enthusiastic cheering from the thousands of spectators. Hanlan appeared in good form, and seemed to watch Courtney's rather deliberate movements with languid curiosity. Courtney stopped once or twice to adjust some of his tackle. As he passed up to take his place his face wore a downcast look, which was ascribed to sultriness by some, and by some to illness. Courtney's lack of hope and spirit was apparent before he had gone a hundred yards in the race. At the first quarter of a mile he had lost nearly two boat-lengths. At the end of half a mile he stopped rowing, and bathed his head, and from that moment he was virtually out of the race. Hanlan continued to draw away from him without any apparent exertion, and at the end of the first mile was one-eighth of a mile ahead. After this he stopped rowing several times to bathe his head and sponge the water out of his boat, as he did in the famous race on the Tyne last year.

Courtney plodded on, steering wild, and running afoul of the flags placed to mark the course. As he arrived opposite his headquarters at the Potomac Club house, he appeared to be on the point of leaving the course, but did not. He paddled leisurely along, occasionally resting to bathe his head, until he had made about two miles, when he gave up altogether. After resting a short time, he turned about and paddled back to the boat-house.

Hanlan rowed over the course, but apparently without an effort to make a quick record, on account of time. He finished the race in 36 minutes and 46 seconds.

Pulling up to the referee's boat, Hanlan was awarded the race by the referee, and was cordially congratulated by Mr. Soule. Hanlan then picked his way through the scores of steamers and river craft of every description, and reached his quarters at the Annapolis boat house, where he was received with the wildest demonstrations of delight, lifted bodily from his boat, and carried upon the shoulders of his enthusiastic friends into the boat-house.

In the evening the winner was serenaded at his quarters in Willard's Hotel, and made a short speech, in which he thanked the people of Washington for the courtesy that had been shown him. He said that he came intending to row a race, and was sorry that he had been disappointed. During his sojourn in Washington the corridor of the hotel was crowded with people anxious to obtain a view of the Canadian oarsman.

#### HON. HENRY WATTERSON,

EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE "COURIER-JOURNAL."

HON. HENRY WATTERSON, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has just attained the fortieth year of his age. Barely in the prime of life, he is already recognized by the public, as well as in newspaper circles, as one of the most distinct personalities in American journalism. His name is familiar to the reading public of all sections, and his editorial character is very strongly individualized in the popular conception. Like Horace Greeley, he presents an *image sui generis*, though in most respects the two differ from each other in their professional traits quite as widely as they differed on many political issues.

Mr. Waterson entered upon his career as a journalist in the nineteenth year of his age, serving his apprenticeship, figuratively speaking, on the Washington *States*. After the outbreak of the civil war he assumed editorial control of the Nashville *Banner*, succeeding the brilliant Confederate General Zollicoffer. He afterwards became a cavalry soldier in the Southern Army, commanded by the Episcopal bishop, General Polk. He filled an interlude of his military career by editing the *Rebel* in Chattanooga, Tenn., a sheet of which no relic survives except the name. The United States received his surrender at Atlanta in due course of time, and his next appearance in his chosen profession was on the staff of the Cincinnati *Times*. Subsequently he returned to the Nashville *Banner*, and in 1866 abandoned this to locate himself in Louisville, the theatre of his true journalistic career. Becoming an associate editor of the Louisville *Journal*, in which he had purchased an interest, he extended his fame as his opportunities developed, and at once began to be recognized as the appropriate heir to the honors and responsibilities which the failing veteran must soon be forced by his infirmities to lay down. He subsequently became, with one or two others, an associate with Mr. Walter N. Haldeman in purchasing and consolidating the *Journal* with the *Courier-Journal*, and mounted the tripod as editor of the *Courier-Journal*. For thirteen years he has held this position. That period constitutes the finished portion of his public career. At the date of the consolidation his reputation was purely local, but now he is one of the best known editors in the United States, his influence in the Southwest equals that of any other man, and the newspaper which he edits is one of the greater powers of the land.

Mr. Waterson had been actively instrumental in bringing forward Mr. Tilden's candidacy in 1876, and the Democratic Party generally admitted his leadership in that movement. He was elected temporary chairman of the St. Louis Convention, and, though destitute of parliamentary practice and training, he brought to bear upon the result his own surprising readiness and tact contributing materially to the results of the convention's labors, its debates, its diplomatic tactics, and its final harmonious action.

In the summer of 1876 he was elected to fill an unexpired term as a representative of the Louisville district in Congress, by a vote of 14,000 to 500. The attention of Congress was immediately absorbed at the beginning of the session by the Presidential election muddle. For weeks and months the country was on the verge of an internecine war, and all other questions sunk out of sight. Mr. Waterson, actuated by his devotion to Tilden's cause, and by the natural ardor of his convictions, was a leader of the more aggressive wing of the Democratic Representatives, and favored strong measures. It was in this connection that his rather vague but threatening allusion to "100,000 unarmed Kentuckians" as arbitrators became a text for newspaper articles and public comment. He and his associates were soon convinced by the tone of the Press, the appeals of commercial associations, and the arguments of the veteran leaders of the Democratic Party, that the country desired peace at whatever cost. He accepted the verdict of the Electoral tribunal, and with characteristic zeal distinguished himself as an opponent of the obstructionists, both in and out of Congress. In a public speech he reasoned as follows: "The battle was really lost before we passed the Electoral Bill. It provided for but one out of two contingencies—Hayes or Tilden. What could be thought of a man who, having voted for it in his full senses, and referred his case to the commission named under it, should, of his own motion, turn about when it decided against him and try to evade it? Bear in mind that it was a Democratic, not a Republican, measure, passed by Democratic votes, opposed by a majority of Republican votes."

Controlled by such sentiments, Mr. Waterson, while persistently denying the legality and justice of the settlement of that great and perilous issue, resumed his editorial pen after the decision to urge upon the people of his section to give Mr. Hayes "a gentleman's chance," and to respond generously to his efforts to reverse the civil policy of his predecessors in office. Mr. Waterson is now the most strenuous and prominent advocate of Mr. Tilden's claims to the Democratic nomination. This is for the nonce his chief ambition.

A man of robust constitution, quick and impetuous in his movements, with a good liver and a clear brain, he has a remarkable capacity for hard work; at the same time, for the drudging and plodding branch of newspaper work he has but little liking. He has in a marked degree the professional intu-

itions of the home journalist, with a rare tact in creating opinions and carrying with him the sympathies of his constituency. Socially, Mr. Waterson is genial and companionable, and has hosts of personal friends.

#### Belgium's National Festival.

In common with the old Flemish cities of Ghent, Antwerp, Bruges, Liege, Verviers, Mons and Charleroi, and all other cities, towns and hamlets, great and small, within the dominions of Leopold II., Brussels, the elegant capital of this kingdom, is now preparing with almost feverish activity for the commencement of the jubilee of the foundation of the Belgian monarchy and of Belgian independence. On the 15th of June, King Leopold, surrounded by all the notabilities of the kingdom, will in person open the Great National Palace on the Champs des Manoeuvres, which is now rapidly approaching completion. The Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Austria, many German Princes, and members of the Russian Imperial family, are expected to visit Brussels in the course of the summer. It is reported, too, that the Emperor of Austria has also been invited.

Both political parties are entering with great enthusiasm into the preparations for the great celebration, which is to commence on the 15th of June, and during the jubilee *fetes* there will be but one party—the nation. There will be interminable processions and cavalcades, representing every constituted body, national and municipal, in the kingdom. A grand banquet will be given, presided over by the King in person, and attended by the representatives of the Legislature and the leading men of the country, whether connected with the State, with the municipalities, or with commerce, industry, literature, or art.

But the great centre of the celebration will be the exposition in the Palace on the Champs des Manoeuvres. In this structure, occupying independently of various annexes for exhibitions of domestic animals and other objects, nearly 70,000 square metres, there will be the most comprehensive show of Belgian industry ever brought together. Every kind of object produced by manufacturing, mining and agricultural industry within the temperate zone will there be presented, with the sole qualification that everything from beginning to end will be of Belgian production.

#### SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

It is estimated that seventy years and \$1,000,000 will be required to complete the excavations at Pompeii.

Professor Baldwin is about to retire on a well-earned pension from the appointment he has so ably filled for many years as the Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of the National Board, Dublin.

The Portuguese Naturalist, Anchieta, has recently sent from Africa 2,000 specimens of birds and 1,000 reptiles, fishes, insects, and other animals, besides numerous specimens of plants and rare minerals. They are intended for the Polytechnic Museum of Lisbon.

The Persians are actively competing with the Indian Government for the opium supply to China. Seven thousand chests have been embarked from the Gulf ports during the last season. The manufacture in Shiraz, Yezd and Isfahan has been steadily increasing, and great care is being exercised to maintain a high quality.

One of the Coaches on the Great Western Railroad of England has been painted with Professor Balmain's luminous paint. It is in appearance very little different from ordinary paint, but during the time the carriage is exposed to the light the paint is rapidly absorbing the daylight, and when night comes it throws out a mild radiance. It has been employed on life-buoys, rendering them visible from a long distance.

A Few Days Ago, as some laborers were making an excavation at Iwano, a village on the Nidau, near the Lake of Biene, they came on a magnificent lacustrine canoe, in an excellent state of preservation. The vessel, oak built, was 30 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide. Dr. Goss, a local antiquary, purchased it from the owner of the land where it was found, and superintended its removal to the Museum of Neuchâtel, whither it was transported without injury.

The inoculation of cattle as a preventive of pleuropneumonia, which began in Australia, has been successfully introduced on a large scale into Edinburgh, Scotland. During the past three years about five thousand cattle have been inoculated in that city and its vicinity, reducing the mortality from seventy-five to about five per cent. It has been estimated by a competent authority that the loss in England from this disease was not less than one million head of cattle in the six years ending with 1860, and the loss in Australia a few years ago was thirty to forty per cent. of the whole.

According to Mr. Potter, United States Consul at Crefeld, Germany, the number of beet-sugar mills in Germany is 329; in 1850, 184. Pounds of sugar made in 1878, 850,000,000; in 1850, 118,000,000. About twelve pounds of beets make one pound of sugar. The total product of beet sugar in all Europe is 3,000,000,000 pounds. Mr. Potter submits a variety of suggestions to American producers. The territory in the United States best suited to the beet is in New England, the vicinity of the great lakes, and in the same zone westward. The United States have many advantages favoring the production of beet-root sugar. No industry, he thinks, could be introduced into our country yielding more wealth and contentment to the people than this.

The Long-expected Map of Palestine, drawn in twenty-six sheets, on a scale of one inch to the mile, after the surveys of Lieutenants Conder and Kitchener, R. E., is now reported as complete and ready for publication. It has been photostereographed, under the superintendence of Colonel Cooke, R. E., the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, for the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The first issue will be to the two hundred and fifty holders of the special edition of the memoirs and map, as a first instalment of that work. It will afterwards be forwarded to the general subscribers of this fund, and will then be issued to the public. The survey of the country was accomplished between January, 1872, and September, 1877, since which time the maps have been laid down, the memoirs written, the observations calculated, the hills drawn, and the sheets lithographed. The whole of the work, except the coloring, has been executed by officers and men of the Royal Engineers.

The Excavations in the garden of the Villa Farnesina, Rome, for widening the bed of the Tiber have again yielded several interesting archaeological results. A statue of a Roman matron, one metre seventy centimetres high, and perfect except for the loss of the left hand, was found recently, and close by another statue, of Tiberius, which was, however, in many fragments. Near these a *sepiuchrum* containing several urns was discovered, four of which were of the finest workmanship, decorated with reliefs of fruits and flowers; in the other two, besides the ashes and calmed bones found in all, there were two gold rings, with onyx stones, somewhat damaged by fire, but still perfect enough to show an intaglio—one of a lion sleeping, the other of three children chasing a bear. It is conjectured that the urns had been previously discovered in the building of the Aurelian wall, which passes by a few steps off, and that the finer urns had been robbed of anything of value, while the plain ones escaped notice. On one of the latter is an inscription, "Minati A. Polla."

#### PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE portrait of every Governor of Tennessee but that of Brownlow is exhibited at the Nashville centennial.

Mlle. HEILBRONN, the prima donna, is about to be married to Marquis de la Panouse, a wealthy Frenchman.

THE death is announced of Cardinal Louis François Déaillé Pie, Bishop of Poitiers, and of Joseph Adrien, the eminent French jurist.

THE selection of Max Bruch by the committee of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, as conductor, has raised a number of vigorous protests in English journals.

MARIO has resumed his own name of Marquis of Candia. He lives in Rome, holding a post at court with a salary of \$2,000. He is still active and lively, although seventy-two years old.

THE Pope, who has recently undergone successfully a painful operation, has been advised by his physicians that to remain in Rome all Summer is perhaps to run an immediate risk of his life, and certainly to shorten it.

MR. TENNISON consents to be nominated to the Lord Rectory of Glasgow University on condition that he is not considered the candidate of either political party, and that if elected he is not expected to appear in Glasgow for installation. His supporters call him a "Constitutionalist."

THE late Joseph Seligman, of this city, bequeathed \$30,000 to charitable and educational institutions, including \$5,000 for the Society of Ethical Culture. He had already, shortly before his decease, given the sum of \$10,000 for kindergarten and industrial schools for the poor, established by that society.

THE Emperor William and the Empress Augusta will attend the unveiling of the Goethe monument at Berlin, June 1st. They both knew Goethe intimately, the Empress being a daughter of Karl August, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the patron and friend of the poet. It was during his later years at Weimar that the courtship and marriage of William and Augusta occurred.

THE appointment of Lieutenant-General Ennrot, of the Russian Army, as Minister of War to Prince Alexander, gives Russia another hold upon the principality of Bulgaria. Already most of the principal appointments in connection with the Bulgarian Army are in the hands of Russians, while as many as seven hundred non-commissioned officers of Russian nationality are engaged in drilling the troops.

THE Council Chamber at Charleston, S. C., is ornamented with full-length portraits of George Washington, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson and John Caldwell Calhoun; portraits of Zachary Taylor, Wade Hampton and General Moultrie, and marble busts of Robert Fulton and Senator Calhoun. The portrait of Washington is by Trumbull, and is valued very highly. The bust of Calhoun is by Clark Mills.

THE late Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone's favorite author was Homer. The present Lord Derby said recently of his father, that "the only thing he knew perfectly was Homer, and even at that Mr. Gladstone beat him." Mr. Bright's favorite author is Milton, a copy of which he always carries in his pocket. Mr. Lowe, in his great speeches on the reform debates of 1868, laid Virgil and Ovid heavily under contribution.

THE African Methodist Conference in St. Louis has appointed the following-named a committee to call an ecumenical council to unite all the colored branches of the Methodist Church in the world: Rev. A. A. Williams, T. H. Jackson, H. M. Turner, C. T. Shaffer, R. H. Cain, R. W. Arnett, W. H. Hunter. The Conference elected the following-named additional bishops: H. M. Turner, of Georgia; William F. Dickinson, of New York, and R. H. Cain, of South Carolina.

MR. GLADSTONE, in taking upon himself the duties and responsibilities of the offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, follows an example set by several of his predecessors in Downing Street. The two posts were held simultaneously by Walpole, Stanhope, Pelham, Granville, Pitt, Addington, Percival, Canning, and by Peel in 1834 and 1835. Mr. Gladstone himself also, at the close of his last administration, acted as his own Chancellor of the Exchequer.

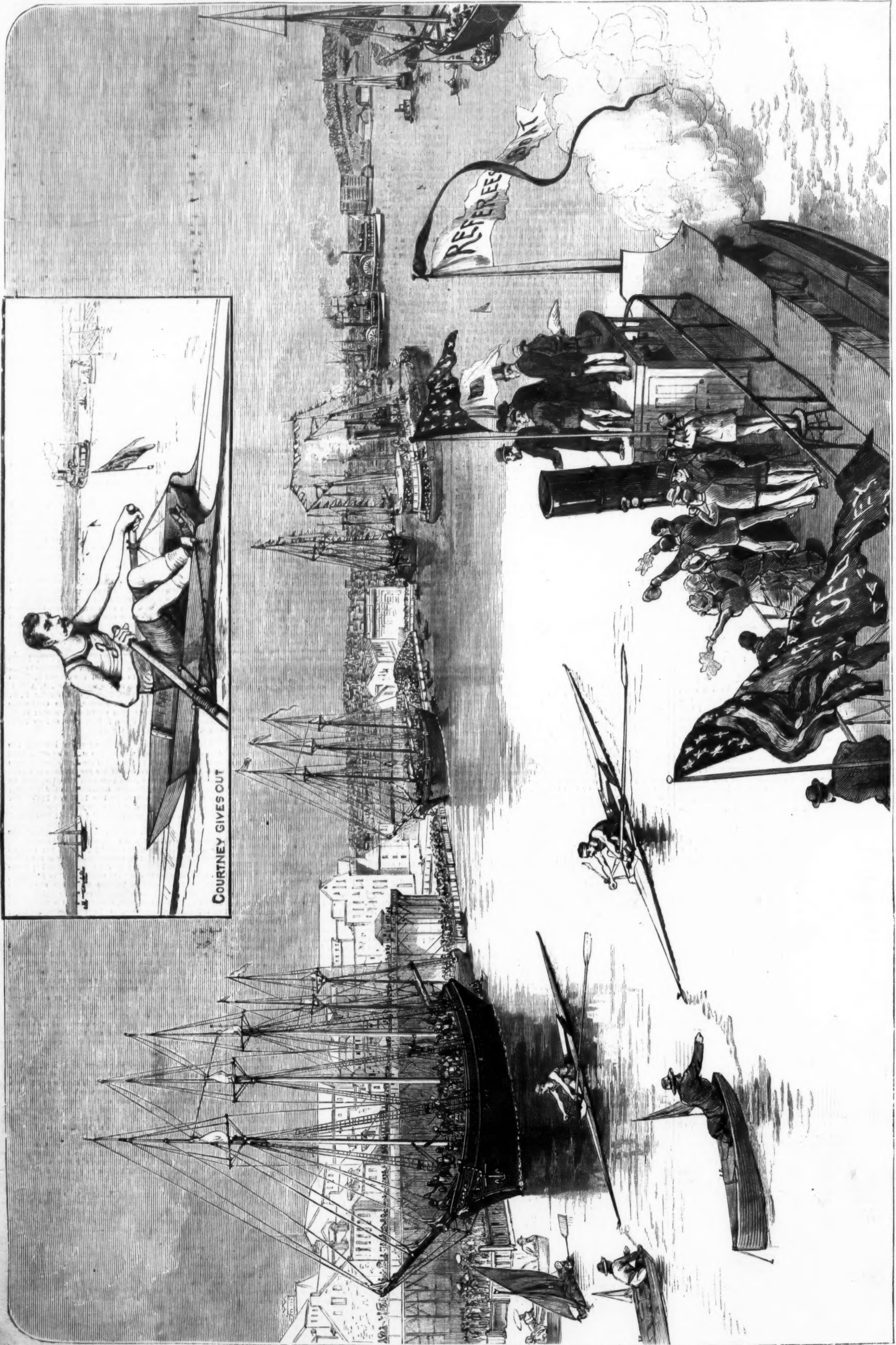
HON. HENRY S. FOOTE, Superintendent of the Mint at New Orleans, and a former United States Senator from Mississippi, died May 19th, aged 80; Paul de Musset, French novelist, and eldest brother of the more famous Alfred de Musset, in Paris, 19th, aged 76; Caleb Barstow, another of the "old merchants," in Brooklyn, 20th, aged 85; Captain Thomas W. Wilson, one of the oldest and best known ship-masters, in Brooklyn, 20th, aged 66; Horace J. Moody, President of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, in Yonkers, 20th, aged 50; S. S. Williams, for thirty years treasurer of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., 20th, aged 66.

Six black envoys have arrived in London from Mtesa, monarch of a wide region in the dark continent, of which Stanley has so much to say. They come with the king's compliments to Queen Victoria, requesting her to express through her envoy her desire as to the status of missionaries in his kingdom. They had also orders to request a supply of rum and rifles, and, as an inducement to their request being granted, to announce their master's wish to embrace the Christian religion, provided he is permitted to retain the worship of his idols—the great snake, the lord lion, and the strong elephant. The Queen was to give audience to the six envoys, who stay at the Charing Cross Hotel.

A few weeks ago President and Mrs. Hayes went to Mount Vernon, and passed the night there, sleeping in the bed formerly used by George and Martha Washington. A good deal of fun was had when the fact got out, but the custodian of the property at Mount Vernon says that it is the usual thing for Presidents to do. Lincoln, Grant, Johnson, Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore and Tyler, he says, have all slept in Washington's bed, and he supposes that other Presidents have, but that is as far as his memory runs. Some of the Presidents named occupied the bed several nights during their term of office, and President Pierce was in the habit of going to Mount Vernon to pass the night very often during the summer.

M. JEAN BAPTISTE LÉON SAY, who has recently been named Ambassador at the Court of St. James, is the third in descent of what may almost be called a race of political economists. His father was Horace Emile Say, author of "Studies on the Administration of the Towns of Paris and of the Department of the Seine" (1846), and a leading contributor to the *Journal des Économistes*, the "Dictionnaire de l'Économie Politique," and works of a kindred nature. The grandfather of the new Ambassador was the celebrated Jean Baptiste Say, whose "Decade Philosophique, Politique et Littéraire" is one of the most remarkable products of the Revolutionary period. Jean Baptiste Say is also known by a treatise on political economy, and by a history of what Mr. Carlyle calls the doleful science. The M. Say of the moment had, however, a great-uncle, Louis Auguste Say, who was a distinguished political economist, and brother to the illustrious Jean Baptiste. Louis Auguste Say is chiefly known by a work on the wealth and poverty of nations.





DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—THE HANLAN-COURTNEY CONTEST ON THE POTOMAC AT WASHINGTON, MAY 19TH—THE START OF THE OARSMEN.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. A. OGDEN.—SEE PAGE 227.





GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET, NOMINATED FOR UNITED STATES MINISTER TO TURKEY.

## GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET.

**J**AMES LONGSTREET, who was nominated on May 19th to be United States Minister to Turkey, in place of Hon. Horace Maynard, at the same time nominated to be Postmaster-General in succession to Hon. David M. Key, now a United States District Judge, is the well-known Lieutenant-General of the Confederate Army. He was born in South Carolina about 1820, but became a resident of Alabama while very young. In 1838 he was appointed a cadet from that State in the West Point Military Academy, whence he was graduated July 1st, 1842. Having been assigned to the infantry, he served on garrison duty and on the frontier in the South and in Texas, until the outbreak of the war with Mexico. He took part with distinction in the principal battles of that war, and was severely wounded in an assault upon a fortified convent at Chapultepec. For his gallantry in action he was successively breveted as captain and major. After the Mexican war he was on frontier duty in Texas until 1858, having

been promoted captain in 1852. In the former year he became paymaster, with the rank of major of staff, and served at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

At the opening of the rebellion in 1861, Longstreet cast his lot with the South, and was made a brigadier-general under Beauregard. After taking an active part in the first battle of Bull Run he was advanced to the rank of major-general. When the Confederates abandoned Yorktown, General Longstreet commanded the rear guard, and fought the battle of Williamsburg. His division did most of the fighting at Seven Pines in May, 1862, and later in the engagements at Cold Harbor and Frazier's Farm, losing 4,292 killed and wounded out of 10,000 men in the division. When the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia was formed into two corps, General Longstreet was given command of one, General Jackson commanding the other. The second battle of Bull Run was won through Longstreet's successful effort to join Jackson. After fighting at South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, Longstreet was detached for special

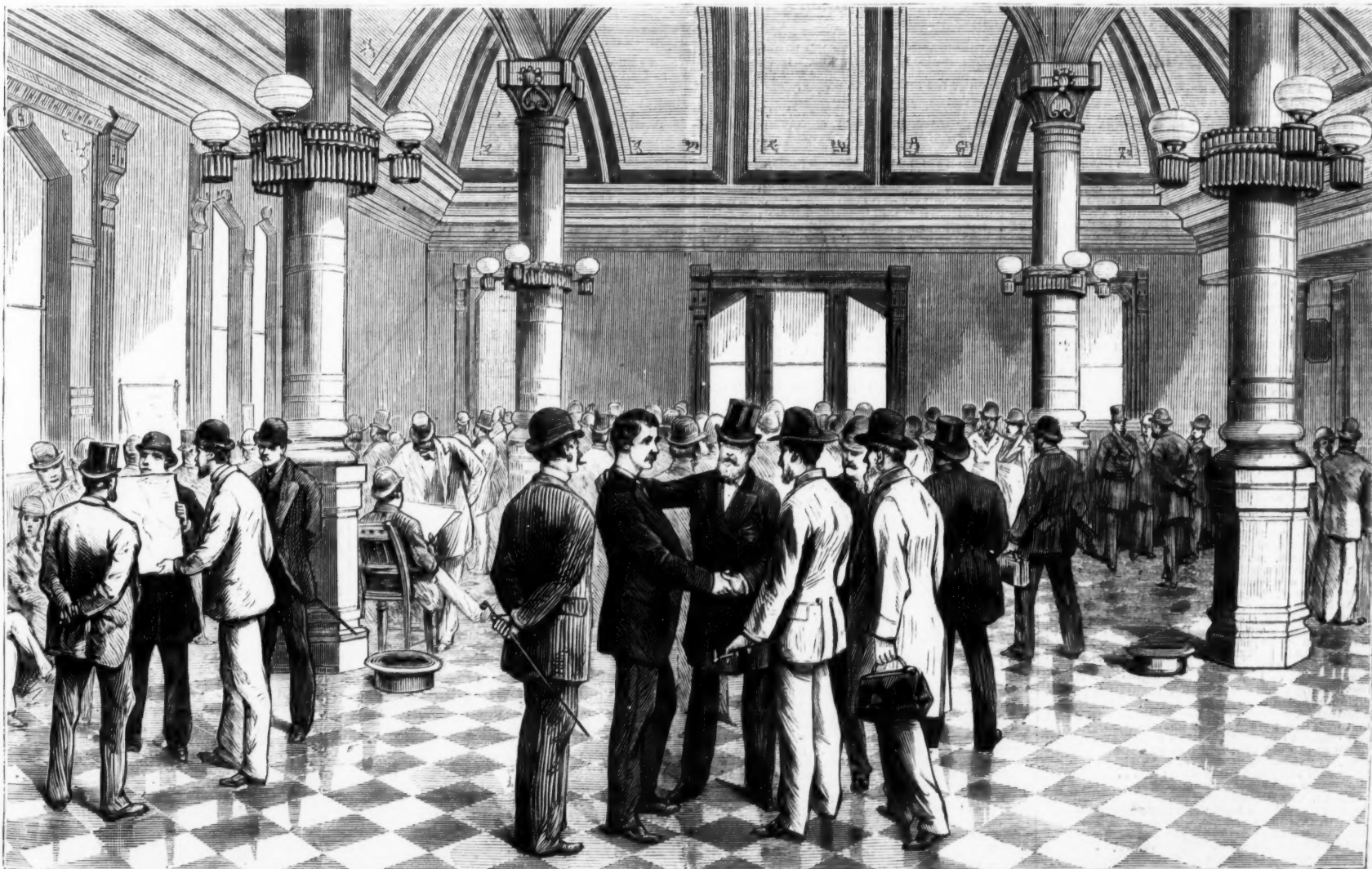
duty in North Carolina, but was recalled after Chancellorville, and made lieutenant-general. A part of his corps fought at Gettysburg. At the battle of the Wilderness he was mistaken by his own men for a Union officer, and was severely wounded. On resuming service he was placed in command of the forces east of the James River, and took part in the final engagement at Petersburg which enabled Lee to escape from that city. General Longstreet was a member of the last council of war held by Lee in the woods, on the night of April 8th, 1865. General Longstreet is one of the very few Confederate generals who has thoroughly acquiesced in the results of the war, and was one of the first to avail himself of the proffered amnesty. He has been known for a number of years as a sincere and earnest Republican, but never intruded his political opinions upon his neighbors. He has served as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, and was one of the School Commissioners in 1874. During the war he was constantly exposing himself in a reckless manner, and became known as "the bull-dog."

HON. HENRY WATTERSON, EDITOR OF THE "COURIER-JOURNAL," LOUISVILLE, KY. SEE PAGE 227.



## NEWCASTLE AND ITS ATTRACTIONS.

**A**MONG the New England Summer resorts which are rapidly growing in popularity is Newcastle, in New Hampshire, which, in point of healthfulness and attractiveness of surroundings, may fairly be said to be entitled to the eminence it enjoys. A description of the place necessarily includes prominent reference to the attractive Summer hotel, the "Wentworth," which, built in 1875, and recently purchased by Hon. Frank Jones and Frank W. Hilton, of Portsmouth, has been subjected to so many improvements during the past year that it is now not only the largest Summer resort on the New England coast, but the most complete in all of its appointments. Situated seventy-five feet above the sea level, in decidedly the most romantic as well as healthful spot on the shores of the Atlantic, it affords more than ever a delightful Summer home for tourist as well as invalid. Every one of the rooms for 400 guests has a frontage—not a single apartment looking towards the rear—and all are



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—A SCENE IN THE ROTUNDA OF WILLARD'S HOTEL, HANLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE THE BOAT-RACE.—SEE PAGE 227.



thoroughly ventilated, high studded, and completely furnished in black walnut. A steam passenger elevator leaves no choice in the matter of location, accessibility being easily obtained to all apartments. In these respects, the "Wentworth" stands unequalled.

Other attractions of its interior, from which can be gained some idea of the resources of the hotel, are a dining-room, 140 by 45 feet; parlor, 42 by 50 feet; amusement hall, 42 by 65 feet, spacious corridors, reading, writing and toilet-rooms, billiards, bowling and all other accompaniments of a thoroughly first-class home. Steam heat is supplied in ample quantity for the corridors and all the public rooms, the internal arrangements being as nearly perfect as it is possible for skill and ingenuity, with the advantage of experience, to make them.

The enlargement of the "Wentworth" naturally brought with it an extension of facilities for amusement within as well as without doors. An orchestra of twenty first-class musicians will furnish morning and evening concerts, besides affording music for hope, theatrical performances, concerts, etc., in the amusement hall in the evening. The electric light is to be used from the verandas—which measure 800 feet in length—to illuminate the grounds and sea beyond; and every possible method of enjoyment will be brought into requisition.

The sea prospect from the veranda has nothing but the picturesque Isles of Shoals to obstruct the view between the New and Old England shores. From Massachusetts to Maine the twinkling beacons of half a dozen lighthouses can be plainly seen, extending from Thatcher's Island, off the extreme point of Cape Ann, along the shore of New Hampshire, to Cape Porpoise, on the Maine coast. The spectacle is limitless in its beauty. Sauntering to another side, charming landscape pictures are to be enjoyed. From the southwest stretch the shores of Rye and Hampton Beaches, shrouded in green foliage, through which run narrow roadways so canopied by trees that they seem in the summer-heated days more like tunnels than New Hampshire turnpikes. At the north the aroma of fragrant pines just tempers the atmosphere which comes landwards from the historic "Old Strawberry Bank"—in modern parlance, Portsmouth. These views present a beautiful and most unique contrast. At no other summer resort can there be witnessed, simultaneously, day dawn on the sea and on the land, gliding water and rocks on one side, and brightening and adorning lake, steeples, grove and shrub on the other.

On the north side is also a lagoon or island pond of fifty acres, sheltered by trees, shallow and perfectly safe for ladies and children to indulge in aquatic sports. It is very easily reached from the hotel, only a very short walk being required, and boats are always in readiness under the supervision of men of experience in such matters.

Towards the east by a winding way through beautiful grounds, abounding with bowers, rural retreats and evidences of floral taste, ramblers on the three-mile road to Portsmouth pass through Newcastle, a quaint old town, full of curiosities for the careless as well as the scholarly tourist. Its houses are moss-grown, and the streets, narrow enough to be called lanes, are like pastures. Old Fort William and Mary, which, seventy-two years ago, was christened Fort Constitution, in its decaying frowns at Whiteback Light on one side and respectfully bows its head but snarls at Kittery Navy Yard on the other. Up and down the Piscataqua River views of surpassing delight are obtained, and no more pleasant hour can be spent than, lazily, upon the used-to-be ramparts of Fort Constitution.

Altogether, therefore, nowhere else on the coast has nature done so much for summer wanderers as at Newcastle, N. H., and her work has been fittingly supplemented by Messrs. F. W. Hilton & Co. Telegraph and telephone, steam and sailing yachts, boats and boatmen for deep sea or off-shore fishing, bathing facilities, livery, etc., etc., are provided in abundance.

The "Wentworth" can be reached in two hours from Boston or Portland by the Eastern Railroad, and is only four hours' ride from the Falyan or Twin Mountain Houses in the Ammonoosuc Valley, through the grand White Mountain Notch, North Conway and the beautiful valley of the Saco.

### The Victoria Docks in London.

SOMEWHERE about 3,000 workmen, 600 or 700 wagons, 17 or 18 locomotive engines, 3 steam "navies" and a great quantity of minor machinery of various kinds have been engaged since 1875 at the southern end of London in a work compared with which the building of the pyramids—with modern appliances—would have been no very signal feat. Hitherto the one entrance to the Victoria Docks from the Thames had been at Blackwall Point, but now there is a dock capable of receiving all vessels, no matter what they may be. Three and a half miles of walls have been built, inclosing ninety acres of water. These "walls" are 40 feet high, 5 feet thick at the top, and 18 feet to 19 feet thick at the bottom, the whole of this enormous mass being composed of solid concrete, for which 80,000 tons of Portland cement have been used. Some 4,000,000 cubic feet of earth have been dug out. It may assist the imagination somewhat to state that if it were filled into ordinary carts the vehicles would form an unbroken line 7,000 miles long. The excavations have gone through a submerged forest, and among other curiosities dug out have been a reindeer's horn, a Roman vase, and what is supposed to be an ancient British canoe carved out of solid oak. The latter is now in the British Museum. The new entrance below Woolwich will save about 3½ miles of river navigation, which, in the case of vessels of heavy draught, is of course a matter of very great importance. The London and St. Katharine's and Victoria Docks Company are now preparing for vessels of all kinds, not excluding the largest ironclads of the British navy. The cost has been estimated roundly at £1,000,000. It is expected that all will be in readiness for the admission of the water about the end of May. The docks will take about a fortnight to fill, and the ceremonial opening will be celebrated some time early in June.

### A PLEASANT BOOK.

"MRS. BEAUCHAMP BROWN," the last of the "No Name Series" of American novels, issued by Roberts Brothers, is one of the best and most enjoyable so far published. The story is exquisitely told, and there are bits of dialogue and description which would do no discredit to any of the masters of fiction. Some of the characters—notably of Mrs. Beauchamp Brown, Margaret, Camille, Rochette and Paul—are drawn with a vigor and clearness which give them a strikingly distinctive individuality; they stand out, indeed, in the story like the central figures in a picture, full of rare and beautiful effects. The heroine of the story, the scene of which is mainly laid on a breezy island off the coast of Maine, is a typical society-woman of Beacon Street—one who, after playing for years the part of a soulless coquette, ravaging men's hearts with cruel indifference of consequences, and repeatedly, in her lust for conquest, expelling her reputation to suspicion, is herself caught in the meshes of a genuine affection for a strong and lordly nature. How contact with that nature finally purifies her own; how she comes to comprehend the worthlessness and waste of the old life; and how she is led, step by step, up "the radiant stairs of Love" to the shining heights of Duty and Content—all this is told so enchantingly as to hold the attention closely to the very end. The wordiness of the genuine votaries of fashion has seldom been more strikingly portrayed than in this little volume, whose author certainly must have had more than a passing glimpse of the sort of life she describes. The book, too, deals with some religious problems in a most effective way, dealing telling blows at certain conspicuous shams as to doctrine and system, which strut in gilt and

feathers in only too many fashionable churches. In every way the volume is fresh, bracing and uplifting, and there can be no doubt that it will command a wide circle of delighted readers.

### FUN.

"WHAT would we do if it wasn't for Sunday?" asks a Boston paper. Guess you wouldn't catch any fish.

"THIS farm for sale, subject to mortgages and cyclones," is the way they now hang out signs in the Southwest.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON keeps two cows and milks them himself. Some of his brightest thoughts have come to him while being kicked half-way across the stable.

COMELY Lancashire Widow (to zealous curate, who is constantly hunting her truant offspring into the board school): "I tell ye what 'tis, ye noan coom arter t' childer, ye coom arter me!"

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."—Artist: "Oh, so you think the background's beastly, do you? Perhaps the cattle are beastly, too, though I flatter myself—" Friendly Critic: "Oh, no, my dear fellow; that's just what they should be!"

"NO, PARSON, I probly never git courage to fine the church. When a poor darkey's spiritual 'viser takes him down to de ribber and says: 'I capsize thee,' and then ducks him under, it's time dat darkey looks after himself. You don't play none ob dem games on me, old man."

MISS JONES was about to marry a military officer much to her mother's displeasure. "Why, my child," said the latter, "don't you know that war may be declared at any moment, and a bullet take him away forever?" "Very well," was the answer, "a widow of seventeen, what could be more poetic?"

A BOHEMIAN of the first water was recently turned out of his lodgings and installed in a miserable little room absolutely without furniture. He met a friend and said to him, "Lend me a chair?" "What for?" was the answer. "My dear sir, I should be so ashamed if burglars should come into my room?"

ELECTIONEERING CAUSE AND EFFECT.—Scene at foot of hill leading to the castle, on road from railway station. Sudden stoppage of carriage. Noble Quaker—"Well, Martin, what's the matter?" Coachman—"Why, you see, sir, just of late the 'osses has got so used to the men from the pits waiting to take them out and drag us up the hill, that I can't get them to go on nohow, sir."

### THE NEW SEAL

Of the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, of which Dr. R. V. Pierce is President, consisting of a figure of Aesculapius, the Father of Medicine, surmounting the globe, flitting symbolizes the world-wide reputation gained by the Family Medicines of Dr. Pierce now manufactured by this incorporated company and sold in all parts of the world. With a mammoth establishment, the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, and a correspondingly large branch establishment in London, this Association make medicines for the whole world—not only that, but they personally examine and treat with special medicines thousands of cases. Among the most celebrated of the proprietary or family medicines are Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (the great blood-purifier) and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (little pills), and Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed (for bowel affections, colds and painful attacks, as colic, neuralgia and rheumatism). Favorite Prescription furnishes relief from female weaknesses and kindred affections. All sold by druggists.

NO MORE delightful bed for the summer can be found than the PINK-PALMINE MATTRESS, advertised in this paper, and it should be in every household. Send for circular, 113 North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.; or 115 Water St., Boston, Mass.

MANY a slip between the cup and the lip, also between the foot and the footing. Insure in THE TRAVELERS.

The great unequalled preparation for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair is MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. Every Druggist sells it.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE has been used with excellent success for scankiness. It causes the violent symptoms to yield and give way to a healthful action of the functions impaired.

ONE teaspoonful of DR. BROWNING'S C. & C. CORDIAL every three hours will cure your cold or cough. Your druggist has it. Price 50 cents.

HALFDOZ TABLE SAUCE.—Relish for Soups, Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cold Meats, Gravies, etc.

"WHERE shall we go this summer?" and "What shall we drink this summer?" are now the questions of the hour, overshadowing alleged international boat-races, Presidential nominations, and all similar minor topics. To the latter and more important inquiry only one satisfactory answer can be given: Drink "THE AMERICA" Extra Dry Champagne of A. WERNER & CO., 308 Broadway, New York, which has stood the test of many seasons with universal approval and increasing popularity. In all respects of health, purity, economy and permanent benefit, "THE AMERICA" Extra Dry easily bears off the palm from all rivals, domestic or foreign.

The policy upon which the ST. NICHOLAS is conducted is based upon giving patrons the full value and equivalent for their expenditures; and, considering the variety of the comforts and conveniences afforded, the excellence of the table, and accommodating spirit manifested by all, one becomes impressed with the idea that patrons of the old reliable ST. NICHOLAS receive more than full value for their money.

The Oriental Hotel, the largest of all the immense hotels at Manhattan Beach; the Pequot House, New London, Conn.; the Old Orchard Beach Hotel, Maine—are now being painted with H. W. Johns' Asbestos Liquid Paints. H. W. Johns Mfg. Co., 87 Maiden Lane, New York, are the sole manufacturers of these paints, which are rapidly superseding all others for large and elegant structures, and for the better classes of dwellings everywhere.

### EPPS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Sold only in soldered tins, ½ and 1 lb., labeled: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENG.

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THE AUSTRIAN ROYAL MARRIAGE.—THE ARCHDUKE RUDOLF.



THE AUSTRIAN ROYAL MARRIAGE.—THE PRINCESS STEPHANIE OF BELGIUM.

## THE AUSTRIAN ROYAL WEDDING.

FEW even amongst royal betrothals have been hailed with such complete satisfaction by the countries to which the two betrothed respectively belong as that of the Archduke Rudolf, the heir to the Austrian Empire, with the Princess Stephanie, second daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians. This is especially the case in Austro-Hungary, where for some time past there has been much speculation respecting the choice of a wife that Prince Rudolf would sooner or later have to make, though the fact of the selection being practically confined to reigning Catholic houses somewhat narrowed the field for conjecture. The Princess Stephanie, however, is singularly acceptable to Austro-Hungarians, owing to the fact that she is a granddaughter of the late Archduke Joseph, for more than half a century the Palatine of Hungary, and whose memory is warmly cherished throughout that kingdom. In Belgium also the betrothal is eminently popular.

The Archduke Rudolf is the only son of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, and is twenty-one years of age, having been born on August 21st, 1858. Great care and pains have been bestowed upon his education, and antiquated traditions and rules have been broken through so as to develop as far as possible that sound judgment and intellect which is so necessary to one destined to rule a great empire. The result is said to be eminently successful, and those who have had opportunities of knowing the Prince intimately find that in spite of his youth he possesses a rare quickness of understanding and independence of judgment and character. These good qualities have strengthened the attachment the people of the Empire bear towards him as their sovereign's son. The Prince has, of course, gone through the military curriculum considered so necessary to all princes of a European Empire, and, as a rule, he resides with his



HOUSE BUILT IN SECTIONS FOR THE HOWGATE COLONISTS.

regiment at Prague, where, it is said, he intends to make his home after his marriage.

The Princess Stephanie is the second daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, and is only sixteen, having been born on May 21st, 1864. Owing to her extreme youth, the Princess never appeared, previous to her betrothal, at any state festivities, and has only been seen in public driving with the Queen, and once at a representation at a circus, this strict domestic education being carried out with the junior members of the Belgian Royal family. The Princess is said to be as tall as her mother, with golden hair and blue eyes, and bearing in general a striking resemblance to the Orleans family. She has been very highly educated, particularly in the classics, and of late the King has been instructing her in political matters.

## HOWGATE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

OF the many scientific expeditions sent out towards the North Pole within the last century or so—from the time of Captain John Constantine Phipps downwards—that of Captain H. W. Howgate, which is soon to sail, seems to promise the best results. Captain Howgate has been wise enough to accept the fact that ships cannot be forced beyond the 84th parallel of north latitude, and to frame his plans accordingly. He intends simply to pass as far north as is compatible with a safe return in the present season, and to found at the highest point reached an observatory which will also be a base of supplies for sledge expeditions northward.

The expedition will be made in the steamer *Gulnare*, purchased by Captain Howgate for the purpose. She is 247 tons in measurement; 137-12 feet in length; 21-8-12 feet beam; 11-1-12 feet depth of hold; half-brig rigged; furnished with a pair of compound engines, and was built in Glasgow, April, 1878. The hull is of oak planking over an iron



LADY FRANKLIN BAY.—A WINTER SCENE AT THE SITE OF THE PROPOSED HOWGATE ARCTIC COLONY.





DISTRIBUTING WEAPONS TO THE WATCHMEN.



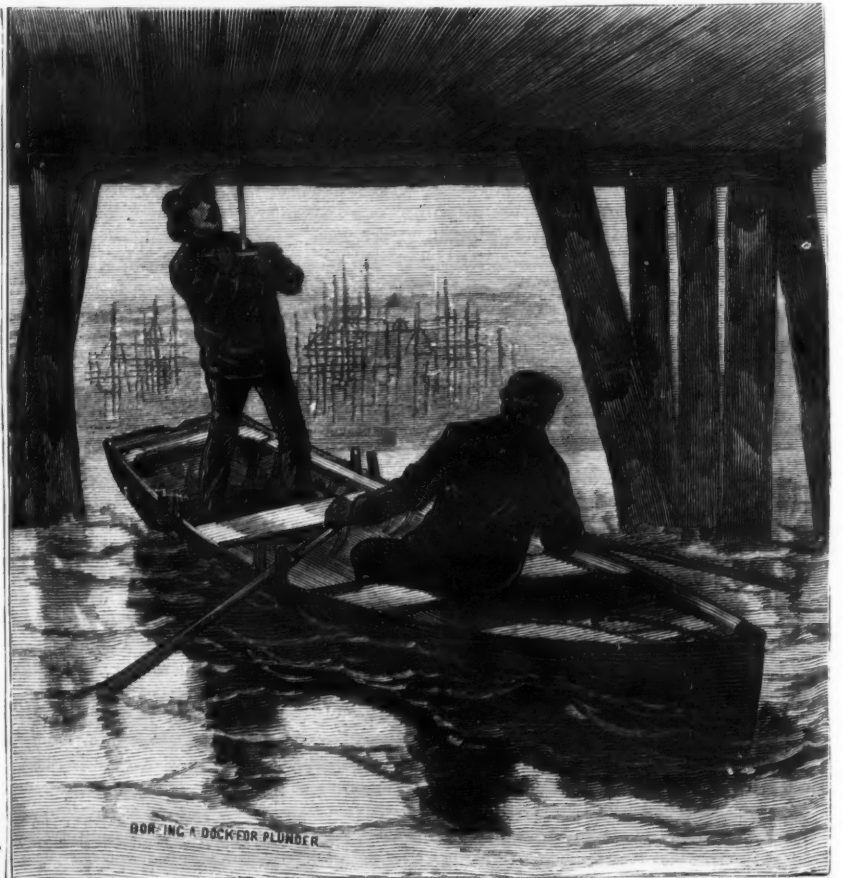
WATCHING DOCK THIEVES



STEALING MOLASSES



A SYREN AT WORK



BORING A DOCK FOR PLUNDER



STEALING COTTON



IMPLEMENTS USED BY RIVER THIEVES



A DOG STEALING COTTON



A PRIMITIVE JUNK SHOP



frame, and the vessel has been especially fitted for the hazards of exploration in the Arctic seas. On the sides above the water-line are placed wedge-shaped timbers, calculated to ease the vessel up in a pinch of ice. Every available inch of room in the vessel will be packed with supplies and men. The Navy Department is to man the vessel, and the War Department is to furnish recruits who are to be stationed at the proposed post.

The expedition, which will consist of about twenty-five persons, including a corps of scientific observers, is expected to sail within a fortnight, and, after touching at various points on the coast of Labrador and Greenland, it is intended to proceed to the west coast of Smith's Sound at latitude 81 deg. 40 min., where the first permanent depot for supplies will be made. Landing the men and supplies, the vessel will return in the Fall. Captain Howgate's plan of reaching the Pole, as already intimated, is by a system of slow but continuous advances, made in several successive seasons, pushing his camps further and further northward as rapidly as may be found practicable, establishing a sure basis of supplies, and replacing with fresh recruits each year men who may become disabled or disheartened. The expedition will not be forced to return as far south as Newfoundland for coal supplies, but will probably avail itself of the "Eureka" coal mine, discovered and worked by one of the officers and a detail of men from the United States steamer *Juniata*, when attached to the Polar Sea Expedition in 1873. This mine is on the Island of Diomedes, ninety miles distant from Godhavn, in the Waigat Straits. It was readily worked, and proved to be an excellent quality of bituminous coal. A portable house, built of heavy timber and joined by sections, will be carried out to be used as a depot.

The expedition commends itself to all thoughtful people on the ground that it aims to accomplish nothing more than is plainly possible. Even if the sledge parties are not successful in getting beyond the hitherto impassable 84th deg., it is certain that a large store of useful information will be secured as to the most effective provisions and methods for traveling by land in these high latitudes; and in-

members of the Ionic and Corinthian lodges. It was designed by Mr. W. Danby, of Hongkong, and contains a spacious hall of 50 feet in length by 25 in breadth.

CORINTHIAN—*Worshipful Master*, W. C. Howard,  
District Grand Junior Deacon; *First Past Master*.

CORINTHIAN—*Worshipful Master*, W. C. Howard,  
District Grand Junior Deacon; *First Past Master*.

shelter and food within it. Another reason for abandoning it is the fact that within three or four years fifteen tenement-houses have been erected in its vicinity, and the atmosphere has become impregnated with pernicious gases, inducing malarial fevers among the boys.

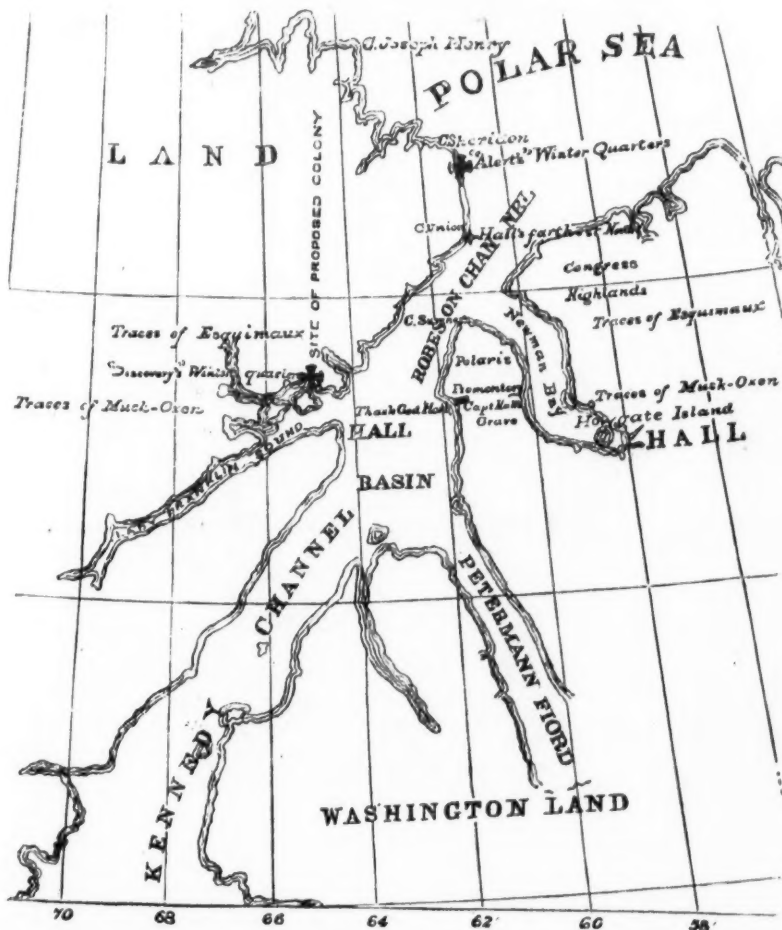
Friends of the Society were fortunate enough to obtain for its work the sympathy of Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, of New York City, who contributed \$40,000 for the construction of the new building. The Society purchased the sight for \$24,000. The sum was partly obtained from subscriptions and partly from the sale of the old Society building. The edifice is of Gothic architecture, is built in the most substantial manner, and is five stories high. It will be capable of accommodating 300 boys comfortably. It is 65 feet in length by 40 feet in width, and is built of Philadelphia pressed bricks with Nova Scotia stone trimmings, and an iron roof and staircase. In the basement story is a gymnasium, a play yard, a school, and a room for the growing forcing house, plants and nourishing them until they can be placed in a conservatory on one of the upper floors. When these plants have attained a proper growth they are distributed among the poor. During the past year this Society cultivated and distributed about 25,000 plants. It also distributed 95,000 bouquets, which were sent to it from the people of the State. There is a wash-room and a drying-room, and a bath-room are also in this basement floor. On the first floor is the dining room, 65 by 40 feet. This room will be used during the day as an infant-class room. Opening out of it is a

board, rowed silently over Flushing bay towards the schooner *Victor*, lying at anchor off College Point. Four of the men climbed up its sides and walked towards the cabin, while the fifth remained in the boat. The schooner's crew were asleep in their bunks. Williams, the mate, was aroused by the tramping of feet overhead. Believing the visitors to be pirates, he sprang from his berth and ran to meet them, seizing as he did so his own and shipmate's pistol lying near. As he sprang upon the deck he saw the four men standing at the companionway. He shouted to them, leveling both pistols as he spoke. In reply three pistol bullets whistled past his head. The mate discharged both his weapons at the men and ran forward to grapple with the thieves. They retreated, firing as they went, but doing no harm. The sailor, who made a dash at them as they sprang into their boat, reached the side of the vessel just in time to see the boat upset and hear a cry of "Save me! I am drowning." The crew and mate, Williams, lowered the ship's boat and rowed out to where the forms of three men could be seen clinging to the gunwales of the boat. They were taken off one by one and safely landed on shore, and were laid on the deck of the *Victor*. Three hours later the watch on board the schooner *Elisha and Rebecca*, lying at anchor in the bay half a mile from the *Victor*, reported a boat adrift with a man clinging to it, and Captain Price at once rowed out after him. He found a young man, hatless and almost exhausted, clinging to the side of the skiff, which was on its keel, but full of water. Near by a



CHINA.—NEW MASONIC HALL AT KOOLANGSEE, HARBOR OF AMOY.—FROM A PHOTO. BY ST. J. H. EDWARDS.

THE MERCHANTS'  
POLICE.

[illegible]

formation of this sort is precisely what is most required if the mystery of the Pole ever is to be solved.

NEW MASONIC HALL AT KOOLANGSEE,  
CHINA.

SOME of our readers may possibly be ignorant of the situation, if not of the very existence, of Koolang. It is small island in the harbor of Amoy, one of five ports thrown open to trade by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, and is now chiefly occupied by the private residences of the various officials, merchants and missionaries, who make up the total foreign community, all business being transacted on the other side of the water in close proximity to the native population. The illustration taken from a photograph by Mr. St. J. Edwards, of the American Consulate, shows the new Masonic Hall, recently erected to accommodate the

A. Loigh, Past District Grand Director of Ceremonies; Senior Warden, A. W. Bain; Junior Warden, J. Gratton Cass; Treasurer, H. A. Sldford, P. M.; Secretary, F. McQuire; Senior Deacon, B. Nicholls; Junior Deacon, A. Liddell; Director of Ceremonies, C. O. Kopp; Organist, Oct. Johnson; Steward, W. Wilson; Inner Guard, J. Mesny; Tyler, C. Killeen.

## A NEW HOME FOR POOR BOYS.

**T**HE East Side Boys' Lodging-house and Industrial School, on the corner of East Broadway and Gouverneur Street, was formally opened on Thursday, May 20th, by the Children's Aid Society, to which it belongs. This building has been erected as a substitute for the lodging-house the Society has maintained in Rivington Street for twelve years. The house is old and rickety, and has become too small to accommodate all who seek



NEW YORK CITY.—THE EAST SIDE BOYS' LODGING HOUSE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
EAST BROADWAY AND GOUVERNEUR STREET.



hat was picked up, but much too large for the man. He was taken on board the *Victor* and lashed to the other three. They admitted that there had been five of them, and that one of them had either lost his grip on the boat and been drowned, or been shot dead.

On the following day the men were arraigned, tried, convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each, the mate of the schooner receiving the thanks of the Court for his prompt and courageous defense and capture.

Thirty years ago the docks of this city swarmed with thieves of every grade, from the murderous pirate to the young children who supported drunken parents by their pilferings. The ship-owners were at their wits' ends to protect themselves, and watchmen without number were employed to patrol the wharves and arrest suspicious characters; but the ranks of the petty thieves increased rather than diminished. Early in the year 1850 a small, wiry man, who had gone into the watching service independently, attracted the attention of some of the prominent ship-owners by his vigilance, courage and energy. He was a terror to the small fry, and hated by the experts of the thieving fraternity. His name was Pierre D. Van Hoesen, the founder of the Merchants' Police Service, an organization at the present day numbering 100 trained men, who are detailed to watch the docks and the shipping.

The organization was formed in June, 1850, and at once received the patronage and co-operation of such old firms as A. A. Low & Co., Grinnell, Minn. & Co., Charles H. Marshall & Co., and others. Their object was to concentrate the watch system into one firm, who would employ trustworthy men, be responsible for all property left in their charge, and who would make good all losses. The firm as then organized grew in importance until the present day, when it is recognized by ship-owners and captains as well systematized and trustworthy in every respect.

At one time dock thieves were about as plentiful as rats, and a thousand times more destructive and dangerous. They were of every grade, and worked their schemes in every conceivable manner; but the hardest of the lot, and the worst to contend with, were the women. In those days, twenty years ago, the women worked what was known as the "molasses rack et." A crowd of them, provided with pails and other vessels, would surround a hoghead of syrup, and, watching their opportunity, would remove the bung, tilt the hoghead and fill their pails. The operation would be repeated until their vessels were filled. Another class were known as "borers," who confine their operations to rice, coffee and goods of that description.

They would locate the docks where such property was stored, row under them at night, and with an auger bore holes through the dock into the sacks containing the booty. Another favorite scheme of these boatmen was to row alongside of a dock where cotton, wool or other bale goods was stowed; throw up a grapple, a five-pronged hook, making fast to a bale, which they would tow to their dens. Property of this nature, after being stripped of its coverings, could never be identified, and captures of it were sure to be the harvest for the thieves.

Since Mr. Van Hoesen has been in the business he has captured and helped to convict 3,000 thieves, noted and other wise, and during the time twelve of the men have been killed while in the discharge of their duties.

#### UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THE destruction, in September, 1877, of two of the four model-halls of the Patent Office Building, in Washington, together with their valuable contents, was justly regarded as a public calamity. The Government, however, has been prompt to repair, so far as possible, the mischief done, by adopting the plans of Messrs. Cluss & Schulze, architects, under whose superintendence the work has been practically completed. In the construction of the building absolute fireproof work is believed to have been secured. To obviate the injurious effects of expansion and contraction, experienced with metal roofs of wide span, during the high temperature of a conflagration, the halls have been arranged for a centre nave and two aisles, by two rows of solid piers which are carried up for support of the roof. These piers are spaced transversely, as well as longitudinally, to suit the points of support. In the lower stories, and are built of bonded brick-work laid in Portland cement, as the most suitable material for fireproof construction. They form a prominent part in a marked style, the outgrowth of a modern system of construction. The piers are tied, in pairs, by fireproof wrought-iron girders stretched across the centre nave; these are surmounted by decorated gables which subdivide the inner skylights rhythmically into compartments, and establish a counterpoise to the pressure exerted on the centre by the inclined planes of the roofs over the aisles. The wide spaces between the piers of each row are subdivided by double-wrought and cast-iron columns, with intermediate fireproof filling; these support the galleries which are constructed of rolled-iron beams with ceilings formed of hollow, fireproof blocks, and floors of huge slabs of slate. In order to retain the entire space between the middle piers and outside walls for the fire-

proof model-cases, balconies, or baskets, were designed on the first gallery, which project into the centre nave. By this means the comparatively great height of the centre nave is subdued, and brought in sympathy with the lower masses by its sides. The outlines of these balconies are arranged so as to break the formal monotony of the almost endless repetition of straight architectural lines by the contrast of graceful curves in floors and balustrades.

The interior architecture of the model-rooms is in modern Renaissance, a style which admits of doing full justice to all that is essential for the future occupation of the building, without requiring any concessions to the classical traditions of which this style is an organic reproduction. In the details all unnecessary decoration has been avoided, and a severe but pleasing dignity secured by well-proportioned old masses, superior material, harmony and chaste contrast of colors.

The floors of the centre naves and communicating passages are laid with marble tiles, in panels of white and black, within borders of red and French gray. The ceilings of the galleries are plain, since the model-cases abut against them, and all the spaces between the cases are again relieved by the light wells.

Style is imparted to the piers along both sides of the centre nave by facings of marble cement. Substantial pilasters with raised work are formed of Egyptian and Vert antique marble under the first gallery. Upon the floor of the first gallery a tier

21,000 square feet of hammered or fluted heavy glass. The galleries are floored with 40,000 square feet of rubbed slate-slabs, and the main floor with 33,000 square feet of rubbed slate-slabs.

#### JAPANESE SINGING GIRLS.

AMONG the queer callings in Japan is that of the "Geysha," or singing and dancing-girl. Geyshas may be hired at a few minutes' notice in all the great towns of the empire. As a rule they are comely, modest damsels, although in obedience to the refined taste of a certain class of foreigners, a school possessing as little of one quality as of the other has sprung up. To the ceremonial feasts of rich men singing and dancing girls are the invariable appendages, and are not unfrequently treated rather as guests than as hired servants. As a rule they perform in pairs; one playing the guitar while the other sings or dances, but quartets and choruses may be had for payment. It is never etiquette to treat them as professionals; the hint for performing should be given incidentally, and on no account is the payment for their services to be made openly, but is to be pushed under their rice-bowl in a piece of paper, so that it is discovered as it were by accident. With the Geyshas proper often come the dancing-girls so-called, although "posturers"

44,000 spindles. Britain has, to every 1,000 of its inhabitants, 1,180 spindles; Switzerland, 675; United States, 218; France, 135; Germany, 108; Spain, 103; Holland, 57; Sweden and Norway, 48; Austria, 42; Russia, 30; Italy, 29. Fall River is by large odds the greatest cotton spinning centre in the Republic. It now has 1,364,191 spindles and 32,621 looms; uses 162,475 bales of cotton annually, and manufactures every year about 400,000,000 yards of cloth. All of its fifty mills are now very prosperous, and producing each week 150,000 pieces of printing-cloths, not to speak of sheetings, shiesias, white fine goods, fancy cottons, etc. Their operatives number near 16,000, and the weekly pay-roll reaches some \$400,000. The corporations have suffered much from dull times, dishonest treasurers, and other causes; but they have come bravely out of their troubles, and their future looks radiant.

#### A NEW ELECTRIC WONDER.

A FRENCH engineer named Parodi claims to have discovered a method of conveying large quantities of electricity over long distances and distributing it at any number of points on the way, exactly like gas or water. Electricity of sufficient tension is produced in the ordinary manner, but instead of transmitting it by the usual wires or cables, it is conveyed through immense continuous truncated pipes, having the same qualities as Leyden jars. The tension is uniform throughout, and it is thus possible to divert the fluid as may be required at different points for various industrial purposes. The invention dispenses with steam-engines. Steam may be replaced by waterfalls, and great economy in the production of electricity is effected. The inventor believes that Niagara might be utilized and electricity transmitted from the Horse Shoe Falls to New York or Boston.

#### MOVEMENTS OF JUPITER.

JUPITER is morning star, and by far the most important object for observation among the planets during this month. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of students of the stars, that the four great planets are all approaching their perihelia, and bring about a condition of planetary affairs that has not occurred for 2,000 years. Jupiter reaches the goal first, arriving at perihelion on the 25th of September. Such is the eccentricity of his orbit that he will then be 46,000,000 of miles, or about half of the whole distance of the earth from the sun, nearer to the great central fire than when furthest away. He is also at that time almost at his nearest point to the earth, coming into opposition with the sun eleven days after perihelion. The earth is then directly between him and the sun; but the earth is furthest from the sun in July, and will be at considerably more than her mean distance in September, when Jupiter is 46,000,000 miles nearer. It may be easily seen that when at opposition the earth is at or near her greatest distance, and Jupiter at his least distance, from the sun, the two planets will be almost as near together as they can be. Such will be the case next October, and the giant of the system will soon give evidence of the fact in his increasing size and brilliancy, being brighter than he has been for nearly twelve years. The difference will not be so marked as in the case of Mars under the same conditions, for nearly 400,000,000 miles of space intervene between the earth and the huge planet even when nearest. Jupiter, therefore, will be a source of intense interest during the coming months as he approaches and recedes from his perihelion and opposition. The great problem of the effect of his approach upon the mysterious spot-period of the sun will be first in importance. Many astronomers scout the idea of such an influence. Many more find nothing improbable in the theory that the approach of a huge mass to the sun should produce disturbance in his blazing elements, evidently in commotion from some cause, while the near correspondence in time between the maximum of the spot-period and the revolution of Jupiter favors the argument. No one doubts that the disturbed condition of the sun will be reflected on the earth in waves of intense heat, severe storms, and auroral displays, or that the same influence will be felt in the same way to the system's remotest bounds. Gigantic Jupiter, as his mighty mass plunges towards the sun, gives evidences of mighty forces at work among the chaotic elements of his cloud-surface. A spot has been seen on his disk for nearly a year, elliptical in form, red in color, and with a diameter of 20,000 miles. No observer understands the cause of this huge rift. It may be an opening in the cloud atmosphere disclosing the more solid matter beneath, and it may be something beyond human ken. About the 22d, it is hoped that the planet will be again in favorable position for the observation of the red spot, and patient investigators will not be wanting to make the best of the opportunity. This beautiful planet may now be seen in the eastern sky, serenely unconscious of the excitement induced by his movements, rising at 3:45; at the end of a month he rises at 2 o'clock, nearly two hours and a half before the sun.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—THE RECONSTRUCTED UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON.

of loftier and more elaborate pilasters is raised with pedestals of Vert antique, fluted shafts of polished Sienna marble, and capitals with superincumbent consoles of milk-white (Parian) marble, the effect of which is enhanced by a moderate amount of gilding for the prominent parts. The superior merits of Keene's cement have induced an extensive use of it for plastering and floors under the model-cases.

The ceilings of the halls rest upon coved cornices, and mark the rather construction of the roof by sunk compartments between molded styles. The whole architecture of the halls, with the exception of the prominent features in polished and plain marble, is kept in gray; the ceilings in shades of cold gray, the side walls and plain parts of piers in greenish gray, and the architecture of windows, doors and galleries in warm grays, all with sparse applications of gold. The balustrades around the galleries on the sides and ends of the lofty middle naves, as well as the railings of the numerous well-holes and stairs, are bronze. The outside windows, the only wood in the halls—is of mahogany. It is characteristic of this public work that no carpenter was on the pay-roll, nor was any carpenter's work furnished under contract up to the time of hanging the sash.

The funds appropriated for this reconstruction amounted to \$244,300. Nearly 1,100 tons of iron have been consumed. It required twenty-two tons of copper to cover the roofs; the skylights require about

would be a more correct expression, inasmuch as Japanese dancing consists entirely of a series of graceful ankle-and-hand-twisting positions, quite independent of any musical accompaniment. Good singing and dancing girls earn large sums of money, and famous ones must be booked beforehand; but in their performances, whether of singing or posturing, there is very little to charm the European sense, and a very few minutes suffice to render the performance a bore.

#### THE COTTON-SPINNING INDUSTRY.

THE cotton-spinning industry, one of the great industries of the world, is continually increasing, especially in this country. The total number of spindles on the globe is, according to the latest returns, 71,250,000, of which Britain has 39,500,000. Switzerland has, contrary to general opinion, more spindles, proportionately to its population, than any other Continental State, ranking in Europe immediately after England. The United States have 10,000,000 spindles; France has 5,000,000; Germany, 4,800,000; Russia, 2,800,000; Switzerland, 1,870,000; Austria, 1,800,000; Spain, 1,775,000; Italy, 900,000; Belgium, 800,000; India, 1,275,000; Sweden and Norway, 310,000; Holland, 230,000; Greece, 36,000, and other countries (including Denmark and Portugal),

troublers scout the idea of such an influence. Many more find nothing improbable in the theory that the approach of a huge mass to the sun should produce disturbance in his blazing elements, evidently in commotion from some cause, while the near correspondence in time between the maximum of the spot-period and the revolution of Jupiter favors the argument. No one doubts that the disturbed condition of the sun will be reflected on the earth in waves of intense heat, severe storms, and auroral displays, or that the same influence will be felt in the same way to the system's remotest bounds. Gigantic Jupiter, as his mighty mass plunges towards the sun, gives evidences of mighty forces at work among the chaotic elements of his cloud-surface. A spot has been seen on his disk for nearly a year, elliptical in form, red in color, and with a diameter of 20,000 miles. No observer understands the cause of this huge rift. It may be an opening in the cloud atmosphere disclosing the more solid matter beneath, and it may be something beyond human ken. About the 22d, it is hoped that the planet will be again in favorable position for the observation of the red spot, and patient investigators will not be wanting to make the best of the opportunity. This beautiful planet may now be seen in the eastern sky, serenely unconscious of the excitement induced by his movements, rising at 3:45; at the end of a month he rises at 2 o'clock, nearly two hours and a half before the sun.